

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

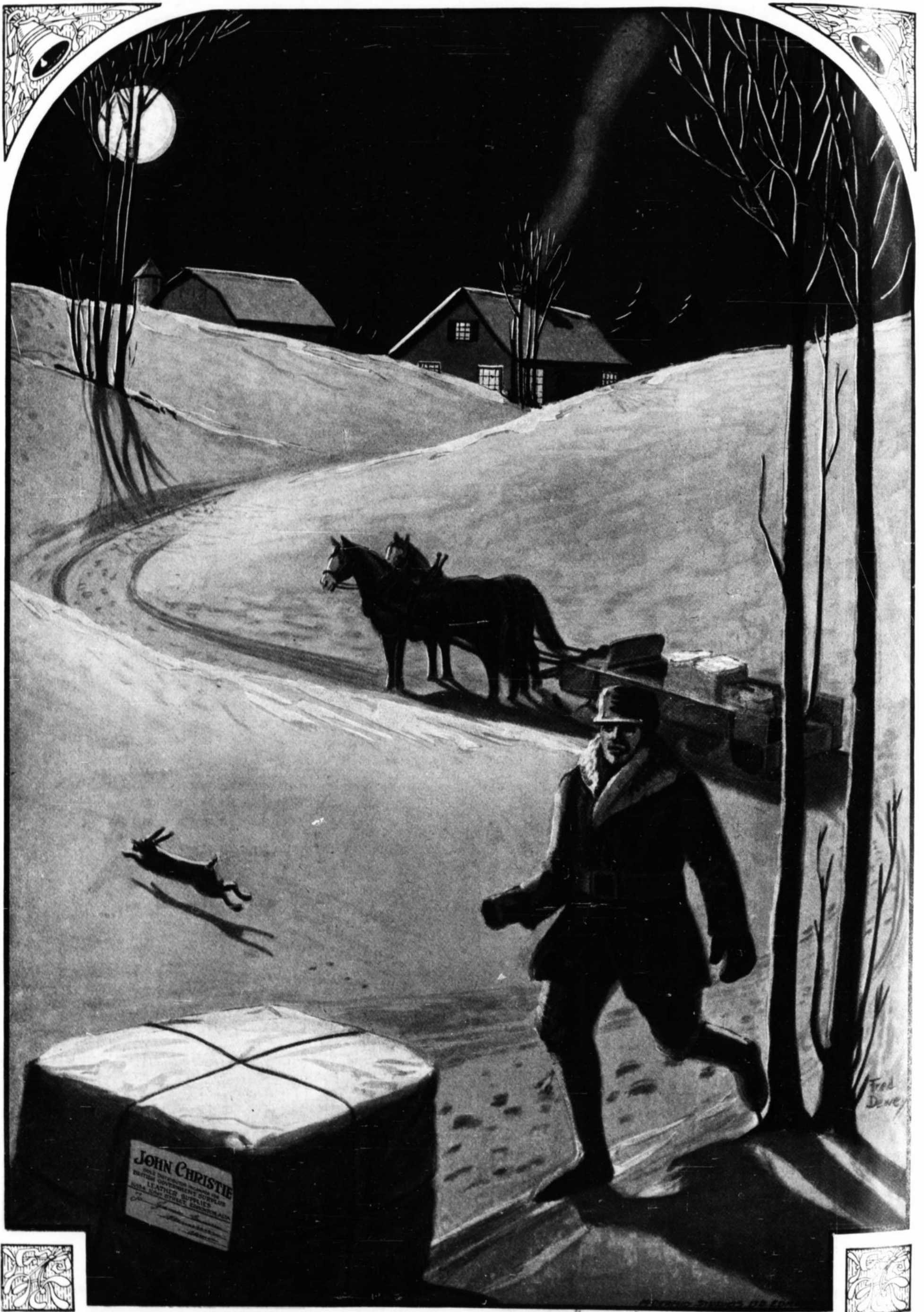
N.P.



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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

Is the name of a thrilling full length novel which will start in an early issue of The Guide

The Big Muskeg is a thrilling story of that greater love which leads a man to risk his life for his friend. Wilton Carruthers, construction engineer for Joe Bostock, railroad builder, is devoted to his chief and his work, and when a mysterious bullet cuts off Joe's career, Wilton undertakes to carry on the work and at the same time fathom the mystery of the fatal bullet. The Big Muskeg is the difficulty but not the only one. Wilton has to fight the machinations of a rival builder, Tom Bowyer, who, absolutely unscrupulous, and backed by political influence, determined to grab the half-finished road to the Hudson's Bay. That is not his only difficulty. There is a woman in the case, in fact, two, and both want Wilton, while

he only wants one, and the old trader, Donald McDonald, father of the girl he wants, hates him, and is, moreover, in some way under the control of Bowyer, who, besides wanting Wilton's railway, wants Molly, his girl.

One can imagine the complications and they are there. There isn't a dull line in the story. It keeps your nerves jumping and your mind guessing from start to finish, with a big surprise in the last page. Not till then is the mystery solved, and the course of true love smoothed out, and if you take a guess at the guilty party you'll find you're away out when the last page is printed. And when you finish you'll say it is the best story you've ever read, and ask The Guide for some more like it.

If your subscription is due renew it at once and make sure of getting every chapter of this absorbing story.

TURKEYS

Carloads by freight for Christmas sale in Montreal, Toronto, New York, Boston, and other large cities should be graded, packed and shipped from Winnipeg not later than December 13. If turkeys are not ready for shipment by that date, they must go by express, at an additional cost of about two cents per pound.

Producers are holding back their turkeys in the hope of improving quality and obtaining higher prices. They must be shipped at once to be in good time for the Christmas trade.

No one knows what the market prices for turkeys will be during the next fifteen days. Their value will depend largely on the date of marketing.

TODAY'S PRICES FOR NO. 1'S ARE:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| TURKEYS, live, over 10 lbs. | .14 | TURKEYS, dressed, over 9 lbs. | .18 |
| TURKEYS, live, under 10 lbs. | .09 | TURKEYS, dressed, under 9 lbs. | .13 |

Prices of No. 2's are five cents per pound less in each case.

The above prices are subject to change without notice. Every shipment of turkeys will be accounted for at highest current ruling prices on day of delivery.

PRICES OF OTHER POULTRY

| No. 1 LIVE | | No. 1 DRESSED | |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| CHICKENS, over 5 lb. | .13 | CHICKENS, over 4 lb. | .18 |
| CHICKENS, 4 to 5 lb. | .11 | CHICKENS, 4 lb. and under | .15 |
| CHICKENS, under 4 lb. | .10 | FOWL, over 4 lb. | .16 |
| FOWL, 5 lb. and over | .13 | FOWL, 4 lb. and under | .14 |
| FOWL, 4 to 4½ lb. | .10 | OLD ROOSTERS | .10 |
| FOWL, under 4 lb. | .07 | DUCKS | .14 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | .07 | GEESE | .14 |
| DUCKS | .09 | | |
| GEESE | .09 | | |

Prices for No. 2 poultry are five cents per lb. below those for No. 1. Keep the culls at home.

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY
LIMITED
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Dec. 3, 1923

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIPPERS

Poultry should be starved at least 24 hours before being killed—the best method of killing is by bleeding through the mouth—birds should be dry plucked when they are warm—head should be wrapped in good paper entrails should be left in and feet should not be removed—all birds should be chilled thoroughly before being packed—use good packages and pack carefully; put your name, shipping point and post office address on both outside and inside of the package. Put CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, in plain letters on both sides or both ends of the package. Notify us by letter or card that you are sending in the shipment and tell us what it contains. If you follow these instructions you will make more money out of your poultry. We remit promptly and give you the best returns for everything you ship.

GRADING In live poultry No. 2 grade includes all birds that are thin or undernourished, or that have crooked breasts or other physical defects. In dressed poultry No. 2 grade includes all birds with torn skin, birds that are poorly plucked or improperly bled, birds that are badly bruised, and those with crooked breasts or other physical defects.

WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES ON ORDERS OF \$35.00 AND OVER

Our Customers Get the Benefit of the New Low Water Rates from the Old Country

Every vessel coming to Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, brings thousands of cases of **British Army Goods** for distribution throughout the North-west. Enormous shipments have just been received on the S.S. Dominion Miller, S.S. Loch Gail, S.S. Driehgiyk, coming direct from the Old Country. We are thus able to offer British Supplies at a saving that makes **Mail Order Competition** out of the **Question**. Our tremendous cash resources place us in a commanding position—enable us to buy in the greatest markets of the world.

We are the original Army and Navy Store, selling **Surplus Army Supplies** in Western Canada. We have no connection with any other Army Store in the Dominion. Don't confuse us with other stores dealing in Army Goods.

Be sure to address your order to **Army and Navy Store, 40-44 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.** Make Money Orders payable to **W. J. Mitchell**.

We guarantee every article to be just as represented. 100,000 Mail Order customers in the North-west have benefited through us. Send in your order, we will more than satisfy you.

BLANKETS

All Blankets listed in this advertisement are **Brand New**, with the exception of the **British Army Blankets** at \$1.45 each, which are thoroughly renovated, but have been used by the **British Government**.

BRITISH NAVY BLANKETS

EXTRA QUALITY LARGE SIZE PURE WOOL WHITE BRITISH NAVY BLANKETS—We have sold thousands of these blankets at \$5.95 each. Our New Special

Price is **\$4.95**
WHITE HOSPITAL BLANKETS—Pure Virgin Australian Wool. Extra quality. **\$6.95**

Per pair
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE GREY BLANKETS—All wool. Sale price, **\$5.95**

Per pair

British Government ALL-WOOL TWO-PIECE UNDERWEAR—The genuine British Army issue. Finest quality long-stapled wool, soft texture. Quality guarantees longest wear. No underwear on the market can compare with this for value and wear. Our price **\$2.95**

Per suit
MACKINAW SHIRTS—Extra heavy, fine wool. Guaranteed waterproof. Black and white check patterns. All sizes. Worth \$8.00. **\$3.95**

Our price
ARMY PACS—Reclaimed. Three and four eyelets, wonderful value. (Order a size or two larger than your boots). **95c**

ARMY OVERCOATS

BRITISH ARMY OVERCOATS (British Warmers)—White serge lined. Direct from Government Surplus Stocks. Used. Sizes 32 to 38 only. **\$4.95**

Special
BRITISH ARMY ROYAL FLYING CORPS OVERCOATS—Brand new, just received from the British Government surplus supplies. All sizes. **\$6.95**

Now
U.S. ARMY OVERCOATS—Used, in fair condition. Small sizes. **\$3.45**

Our price
U.S. ARMY OVERCOATS—Khaki, pure wool. Renovated by the U.S. Government, in absolutely perfect condition. Sizes 32 to 38. Worth \$20. **\$4.95**

Our price
LEATHER COATS (Without Sleeves)—Just received from England. Lined with heavy pure wool Mackinaw cloth. Top is of heavy high-grade calf skin. Very useful for farmers, mechanics, hunters and outdoor workers. All sizes. Reclaimed. Our price, each **\$1.50**

South African FIELD BOOTS

As illustrated. This is a genuine South African Field Boot, thoroughly waterproof. Just the thing for farm or work. **\$3.95**

In black or brown
This is not an imitation—it is genuine—the army designation stamped on each boot. Full kip leather, leather-lined throughout; stout all-leather first sole, damp-proof lining between upper and first sole, patent waterproof filling between first and outer sole, strong solid bond outer sole, double waterproof tongue. Guaranteed waterproof. A boot that beats anything on the market for wear.

Our Price \$3.95

WOOL ARMY BREECHES

8,000 PAIRS GENUINE U.S. ARMY WOOL BREECHES—Guaranteed pure wool serge khaki, renovated and reclaimed by the U.S. Government, ready for reissue to the troops. Cost Government, new, \$12. Mostly small sizes. **\$1.95**

Our price, clear

GENUINE ARMY WOOL SERGE BREECHES—Extra well made. Reinforced at knees. Cloth has been chemically treated, and is waterproof. This is the finest wool Army Breeches offered in Canada today. Brand new. Sizes 28 to 42. Our **\$4.95**

Special price

10,000 PAIRS OF ARMY COTTON BREECHES—Regulation Class A U.S. Army. Suitable for ladies, girls, men or boys. Sizes 26 to 34. Worth \$5.00. **\$1.50**

Per pair

ARMY FATIGUE PANTS—Made of extra heavy Olive Khaki cloth, well made and finished, five pockets, belt loops, etc. All sizes. **\$1.75**

Special

PURE WOOL ARMY AND NAVY UNDERWEAR

50,000 UNION SUITS (Combination)—Pure Virgin Wool. Heavy ribbed. Extra quality. Sizes 34 to 46. Worth \$6.50. **\$2.45**

Our price

BRITISH NAVY DRAWERS

3,000 PURE WOOL SCOTCH-KNIT BRITISH NAVY DRAWERS—Bought direct from the Government. Drawers only. Sizes 34 to 40. **98c**

Our special price

PURE WOOL RED LABEL UNDERWEAR—Manufactured by Standfield; heavy ribbed shirts and drawers. All sizes. **\$1.45**

Each

SOCKS

MEN'S COTTON LISLE DRESS SOCKS—Black and colors. Worth 35c. **19c**

Now

BRITISH ARMY SOX—All wool, heavy weight. Made of finest quality grey worsted yarn. Special price **35c**

ENGLISH WORSTED SOX—Pure wool, in heather mixture. Popular solid colors. Extra quality. Worth 75c. **35c**

Sale price

HANSON'S PURE WOOL ARMY SOX—Heavy weight, khaki or grey. Worth 75c. **45c**

Our price

ENGLISH WORSTED PURE WOOL GREY SOX—Extra heavy. Easily worth \$1.00 per pair. **55c**

Our price, per pair

SILK ELASTIC MEN'S GARTERS—Regular 50c. Now **23c**

Sale price

CANADIAN OFFICERS' DRESS BOOTS—Made of genuine dark mahogany calf skin. Double soles. All sizes. **\$5.95**

Special price, per pair

We Pay All Delivery Charges on Orders of Over \$35.00

Go over this list with your neighbors. Send in a Club Order. We ship same day order is received.

BRITISH NAVY SWEATERS

EXTRA HEAVY PURE VIRGIN WOOL SEAMAN'S PULLOVER SWEATERS—Worsted knit, shipped to us direct from Government Surplus Stocks. Amazing value. **\$2.95**

Our price

SWEATER COATS

BRITISH ARMY PURE WOOL SWEATER COATS—Khaki. **\$2.45**

Sale price

Moleskin Sheep-Lined OVERCOATS **\$15.95**

Lined with Sheepskin (see cut, showing front and inside views). Coats are reinforced with leather at corners. Have four pockets. Come in Belted Model. 42 inches long. Sleeves have knitted wristlets. Both body of coat and sleeves are lined with selected sheep pelts. These coats cost the Government \$35. Our price, each **\$15.95**

As illustrated

SHIRTS

BRITISH MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS—Pure wool, grey or khaki, attached collar. **\$1.95**

All sizes. Sale price

BRITISH ARMY FLANNEL SHIRTS—Pure wool. Two pockets, shoulder straps, well made. **\$2.45**

All sizes. Our price

BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS, \$2.75 per pair—All leather spring front. Blocked without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. Especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Give calf measurement. Our price **\$2.75**

BRITISH OFFICERS' DRESSING GOWNS—Made of pure wool (camel hair). Beautiful fawn shades. A very high-class bath robe. Could not be duplicated at four times the prices we are **\$4.95**

asking. Special price

GOVERNMENT KHAKI DRILL JACKETS—Suitable for harvesting or wear around farm. Very durable. Why pay \$1.75? **39c**

Our price

\$1.00 RUBBER BELTS—All sizes. **25c**

Price

ENGLISH NICKELED WIRE SPRING ARM BANDS—Worth 25c. **5c**

Now, per pair

WORK GLOVES

LEATHER PALM CANVAS GAUNTLETS—Gloves that cost the Government \$1.00 per pair. **39c**

Our price

BRAND NEW GOVERNMENT SLICKER COATS—Olive green color, full length, best quality. Worth \$7.50. Special **\$3.95**

Our price

GLOVES

BRITISH ARMY PURE WOOL KHAKI GLOVES— **25c**

Sale price

LADIES' BLUE SERGE SUITS

Special Purchase direct from the Government—**3,000 NURSES' BLUE SERGE SUITS**—Norfolk style coat (always fashionable), silk lined, plain skirt, strictly hand-tailored; made of the finest quality pure Botany English Serge, absolutely pure wool, very stylish-looking garment; no appearance of Army goods. Good for street wear. All sizes. Regular \$65. **\$9.95**

Special price

CAPS

WINTER CAPS—With Ear Flaps, fine tweeds, serges, cashmeres, etc. Beautiful patterns, silks or chambray lined. Retail value to \$3.50. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. **98c**

Sale price, each

FUR CAPS

REGULATION MUSKRAT CAPS—Used by the troops for service in Siberia; beautifully matched skins; No. 1 Northern Muskrat Pelts. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches. Worth \$7.50. **\$3.95**

Our price

ARMY WORK HATS—Made of Blue and Brown Denim. Reclaimed. Suitable for workers on farm. **9c**

Our price

Army Tunics

Made of extra quality pure wool serge khaki, has four outside pockets, including two breast pockets covered with buttoned-down flaps serge lined, including one inside pocket. Double stitched throughout, strictly hand-tailored. A coat that will stand all kinds of hard wear. Sizes 36 to 42. Worth \$15. **\$2.45**

Our price, brand new

Reclaimed. Same description as above. **\$1.75**

Practically new, sizes to 40.

U.S. ARMY TUNICS—Sizes 32 to 36, for growing boys. Pure wool serge. **\$1.25**

Sale price

BOYS' WOOL SERGE TUNICS—Brand new. Sizes 28 to 34. **\$1.95**

Price

SPECIAL

25,000 BRAND NEW U.S. MARINE CORPS TUNICS—These coats are strictly hand-tailored, form-fitting, have four pleated pockets and are very dressy. Guaranteed pure wool serge. Color, dark greenish blue. Can be used for work or dress coats. Sizes 32 to 42. Just released to us by U.S. Government. Worth \$15. **\$2.45**

Special, brand new

NEW ARMY SHOE PACS—Genuine Government Boots. These pacs have full double leather soles and heel, and are being sold at far less than the cost of the materials. Made for service in northern Russia, but very suitable for Canadian prairies. All sizes. **\$4.95**

Per pair

Same Boot, much higher top. Price **\$5.95**

TRENCH COATS

GENUINE OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS—The most sensational overcoat and raincoat value ever offered in Canada. Top of coat is highest quality Gaberdine cloth; triple lined, including all-silk interlining; full length checked lining and detachable all-wool fleece lining. This genuine Government coat could not be reproduced to sell for less than \$50, and should not be confused with imitation coats that are being manufactured to take the place of this genuine article. All sizes. **\$19.95**

Special

Price

All goods are listed f.o.b. Vancouver. On small orders include sufficient to cover delivery, Mail or Express, as desired.

On orders of \$35 and over we prepay all delivery charges. Delivery don't cost you a cent.

ARMY AND NAVY STORES

40-42-44 Hastings St. West - Vancouver, B.C.

References: Union Bank of Canada

ADDRESS ORDERS CAREFULLY

ORDER TODAY

Write name and address plainly. State correct size and color. If not sure of size, give weight and height.

Be sure of the address—**Army and Navy Store, 40-42-44 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.** Money Orders payable to **W. J. Mitchell**.

The Brain Browers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 5, 1923

A Story of Co-operation

The story of co-operation among the farmers of Minnesota, as told in this issue of The Guide, by H. J. Hughes, markets commissioner for Minnesota, will, to many of the pioneers of co-operation in Western Canada, read like an account of their own struggles. The farmers of Minnesota began co-operation in their business because they felt that without it they would be forever at the mercy of private enterprise that took a goodly toll of the fruit of their labor. That, as a pure matter of fact, is the beginning of co-operation everywhere; the desire to improve conditions of work and life by the application of the principle of mutual aid.

As Mr. Hughes points out, co-operative enterprises are not built up in a day, and it may be added, that they do not succeed if behind them there is nothing but good intentions. Two things are essential to the success of co-operative enterprises—sympathy and ability, the will to co-operate and the capacity to make the will effective. The latter is a question of competent management, the former one of education in and appreciation of the principles and benefits of co-operation.

It is worthy of note that co-operation in Minnesota is playing an important part in bringing the character of farming into conformity with consuming demand. It began with the local elevator for the handling of wheat, and has been gradually extended to livestock and dairying, pushing the latter into the premier place in farm production. The local livestock shipping association has been expanded into a sales association, marketing the cattle itself for the farmers; the local creamery has a membership in the Minnesota Creameries Associations which is shipping butter to far away markets. Wheat growing has fallen from its high estate and is now only a small percentage of the farm production of the state, but the movement for the formation of a wheat pool indicates that wheat also will in time be marketed by an exclusively farmers' selling association. The same tendency is to be observed in Western Canada. Although wheat will be the prime product of the prairies for a long time, livestock and dairying are increasing rapidly, aided by similar factors of co-operation, and are helping materially to improve the stability of farming in Western Canada.

Canada and Treaty Obligations

Speaking at Drummondville, Quebec, on November 23, Hon. Arthur Meighen, as reported in the Montreal Gazette, declared that "our defences on the water are a joke. On land it is not so bad, just a reasonable, if that, nucleus, scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of order in Canada." We spend \$1.11 per head a year for our defences; the United States spends \$14.50 a year. We should "step out." He referred to the Treaty of Sevres. The Canadian parliament had ratified this treaty on the motion of Premier King, and when the treaty was challenged by Turkey, and war seemed imminent, the government "put its tail between its legs and ran." It would have been better not to sign if signing meant nothing but a waste of ink.

Mr. Meighen is singularly unfortunate in his illustration of a case in which Canada should have had a strong force ready to back up her signature. It is true Canada signed and ratified the treaty, but a year before it came before the parliament of Canada the

Allies in Europe had agreed in conference not to enforce it, and France shot it to pieces by recognizing the Turkish Nationalist government (which had come into existence specially to oppose the treaty) and actually concluding with it a separate treaty. It was that action which Greece resented and sought to nullify by engaging in the war with Turkey, which had such disastrous results for her, and which brought Europe into the peril of another war. The Canadian parliament, in fact, ratified a treaty which, as Disraeli said of protection, was "not only dead but damned," and the consent of Canada was not even asked in the process, and it should be said that it was ratified without discussion and without a word of the real facts of the situation being put before parliament by the government.

The outcome was the conference at Lausanne, and in July of this year another treaty was concluded with the Turks. Canada had no delegate at the conference. The British Empire was represented by Lord Curzon and Sir Horace Humboldt, and the peace treaty was signed by Sir Horace Humboldt on behalf of the British Empire. The Canadian parliament will probably be asked to ratify this latter treaty, a treaty which we had no hand in making, which bears the signature of no representative of Canada, and which is entirely the work of European and Japanese statesmen, and, presumably, Mr. Meighen holds that Canada should be prepared at any time to go to war in defence of the treaty, just as he holds that we should have rushed in to defend a treaty that had already been repudiated by its principal signatories. The Canadian people will hesitate a long time before "stepping out" in military expenditures for such purposes as that.

Dr. Nansen's Appeal

Last week Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian scientist, explorer and statesman, appeared on a Winnipeg platform to make an appeal on behalf of the work of bringing some relief to the hundreds of thousands who are suffering in Europe. Dr. Nansen is one of those high-minded and large-hearted men who are the devoted servants of humanity. He has travelled across Europe in the wake of war and brought aid to the homeless, the helpless and the starving. He began the work during the war, and his services were recognized in his appointment as high commissioner of the League of Nations for the repatriation of prisoners of war. When relief was began for the famine-stricken districts of Russia, he was appointed one of the commissioners in charge of the work, and today he is making a special appeal on behalf of the million Greek refugees thrust out by the Turks.

He is also trying to bring home to the people of this continent a clear realization of what is happening in Europe. He spoke of the mistrust and suspicion, of the generation that was growing up in an atmosphere of hatred, of the sowing of the seeds of another war, of the dark cloud which was slowly spreading over the continent. The world was slowly drifting into a war which would be infinitely more terrible than the last one.

Dr. Nansen knows whereof he speaks; the warning he utters should not be unheeded. Europe is drifting into another war, and her statesmen seem helpless to stop it. It is a remarkable thing that the work in which Dr. Nansen is engaged should have met with such generous response from the people

everywhere, and yet the rulers of those people seem unable to prevent a recurrence of the terror that made the relief work necessary. Men, declared Dr. Nansen, instead of co-operating in relief work after a war of destruction should co-operate to make war impossible. With that sentiment and ideal the masses of the people will wholeheartedly agree.

A Favorable Comparison

Giving evidence before the United States tariff commission last week, Professor Willard, of the North Dakota State Agricultural College, stated that wheat growers in North Dakota had been selling wheat below cost of production for the last five years. For the past five years he estimated an average loss of \$5.60 per acre. The Canadian farmer, he said, had lower taxes, lower railway rates, and his land yielded 100 per cent. more wheat to the acre, and the wheat harvested was intrinsically worth six cents a bushel more than the best grade of American spring hard wheat, although wheat was selling in Minneapolis at 22 cents above Winnipeg prices. The Canadian farmers, he asserted, were not producing at a loss, and the U.S. tariff was not keeping out Canadian wheat.

A week or two ago a Manitoba farmer visited The Guide. He had farmed in North Dakota, had sold out and come to Manitoba, and had been farming in Manitoba for about ten years. He was positive that nowhere on this continent were the farmers as badly off as they were in Manitoba, and equally positive that the farmers of North Dakota were prosperous because they got more for their wheat than the Canadian farmer. For himself he was going to get back to North Dakota just as quickly as he could manage it.

'Twas ever thus: "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view, and robes the mountain in its azure hue." The Canadian West looks good to the harassed farmer of North Dakota and North Dakota looks good to the harassed farmer of the Canadian West. The truth, which a professor of agriculture ought surely to know is that agriculture everywhere is suffering from an economic depression that is world wide, and because agricultural production cannot be controlled as easily as industrial production, it is suffering the most. In a comparative sense, however, there is truth in what Professor Willard says. On the average taxes are lower in Western Canada than in North Dakota, freight rates on wheat are much lower and the average yield per acre of wheat is higher. These advantages Western Canada undoubtedly possesses, and according to Professor Willard they more than offset the difference in price between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Once more it is true that for the Canadian farmer there is no "better 'ole," and instead of casting his eyes elsewhere he should concentrate his energies upon his own particular problems and seek the best means of improving his economic condition.

Canadian Annual Review

Reference to a work which has become indispensable to the student of Canadian public affairs must this year be tinged with expressions of regret. Almost concurrently with the issue of the 22nd volume of the Canadian Annual Review there occurred the death of its founder and editor, John Castell Hopkins. Although born in the United States, Mr. Hopkins was educated in Canada, and all his life he was an ardent imperialist and a strong Conservative. Pronounced as

his political opinions were, Mr. Hopkins did not allow them to obtrude upon his annual review of public affairs; the Review is a model of succinct and impartial statement of public opinion and events. Mr. Hopkins' first great achievement was Canada: An Encyclopedia of the Country, issued in six volumes between 1897 and 1900. He wrote a great deal for publication at home and abroad on Canada, but his imperishable monument is the Canadian Annual Review, which remains a testimony to his love of his country, his industry on her behalf, and to a fair-mindedness that is rare among men who deal with controversial subjects.

The 22nd volume of the Review covers over 1,000 pages and includes a survey of international conditions, Canada's foreign relations, with special reference to relations to the United States and the Empire, public affairs in Canada, both federal and provincial, including the activities of the organized farmers, education, literature, art, science, women's work and social problems, in fact practically everything that goes to make up the life of a nation. It is the one and only record of Canadian current history and as such it should be in the library of every farmer's local, and available to all those who take a more than languid interest in the development of this country.

Newspaper Monopolies

Over in England public interest has been excited by a huge newspaper deal. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook (who used to be Max Aiken, of Canadian cement merger fame), have put their millions together, bought out a formidable competitor, and now control fourteen or fifteen of the most popular newspapers in England, including the Daily Mail, Daily Despatch, Sunday Chronicle and the Pall Mall Gazette, the latter ceasing, after a life of 120 years, to have an independent existence being merged with another London paper. The two noble

lords bought out their competitor in the game of securing a monopoly of the press, for the sum of \$30,000,000, and the public is being invited to become shareholders in the Daily Mail trust by the issue of \$40,000,000 of debentures. The security for these debentures is the papers, and the papers are considered good security because the people buy them and the advertisers patronize them. It looks like a stroke of real business genius on the part of the two noble lords to get the people to help them control the avenues of publicity and monopolize the job of creating public opinion. These fourteen or fifteen newspapers will say what the noble lords want them to say, and the result will be received throughout the world as British public opinion. One type of mind will dominate the lot, and that not a type with particularly excellent qualities. As Gilbert Chesterton says, "magnificent qualities are generally attributed to these newspaper proprietors in their own newspapers," whereas in fact they are "pretty featureless ordinary people."

And now the question that is being agitated in England is this: If it be in the public welfare to curb, restrict and even prevent the monopolizing of the things that are essential to the physical life of the people, is it not even more necessary to prevent the monopolizing of the channels through which must flow that which is necessary to the intellectual life of the nation? That is a question which will bear discussion even in Canada, for the forces which are making for newspaper monopoly in England are also working in Canada.

Editorial Notes

Germany, says a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, must import food this year, and the demand for wheat and flour "will be greatly increased by Germany if a settlement of the Ruhr controversies can be reached which will increase

the purchasing power of the population in that section." The "if" is so big that nobody can see beyond it.

The quality of fruit grown by Mr. Boughen, at Valley River, described on another page, is but an indication of what can be done in this magnificent country in which we live, if we all take full advantage of our opportunities.

To stricken Japan the Commonwealth of Australia sent \$500,000 worth of supplies. The Australian representative who delivered the goods, hoped that "out of the ashes of the disaster shall arise a new world spirit that shall clear away misunderstandings such as have arisen in the past." Whereupon an Australian paper rose to ask if that meant that for its defence Australia proposed to pin its faith to the recurrence of earthquakes in Japan. That is a fine sample of the mind which can see no other guardianship for civilization but bayonets, guns, battleships and poison gas.

The leader of the Manitoba Conservative party says that the Bracken administration is extravagant. If one wants to know just how economical the Conservatives were when in power, a glance at the bill for the Parliament Buildings, and a little enquiry as to where the money went, is enough, in fact, considerably more than enough.

A writer in The Scottish Co-operator says: "With respect to the agricultural attitude to tariffs we would merely content ourselves in this article with stating a fact well known to everybody, that the chief outcry in Canada against tariffs comes from the farmers of that country, who find themselves handicapped in every item of their work by the exorbitant prices which the tariff causes them to pay for the machinery they use." Hear, hear!



Santa Claus Visits the Family of Nations

The Humanness of Jesus Christ

By Rev. Salem Goldsworth Bland, D.D.

THERE are, it is estimated, 288,000,000 of Christians who belong to the Roman Catholic communion, 121,000,000 of Greek Catholics, 167,000,000 of Protestant Christians, 576,000,000 in all, and there is, perhaps, no article of the Christian faith in which they are precisely agreed except the divinity of Jesus Christ. Probably those who count themselves Christian but find themselves unable to accept this faith number less than half a million. And while the 576,000,000 include many ignorant and unreflective minds, they include unquestionably the vast majority of the most scientific, the most philosophic, and the most ethical minds of mankind. The significance of this almost complete unanimity can hardly be over-estimated. And what the faith of the church in this respect is today it has always been. In the fourth century the church found unanimity and peace in the magnificent and soaring affirmations of that creed which, though it at first transcended the faith of a minority (though perhaps, not so much their faith as the analytic explanation of that faith), soon won universal acceptance as the most adequate expression of the Christian feeling in regard to Jesus. "We believe" affirms the creed of Nicaea "in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, begotten of the Father, only begotten, that is, of the substance of the Father, God of God, Light of Light, true God of the true God, begotten not made, of one substance with the Father, through whom all things were made, both those in heaven and those on earth; who for us men and for our salvation came down and was made flesh, entered humanity and suffered" and sublimely daring as are the affirmations of that great creed they are not bolder than the faith of the ordinary Christian.

Early in the second century, writing to his master, the Emperor Trajan, Pliny, governor of the Asiatic province of Bithynia, told him what he had been able to learn concerning a new religious sect that had appeared in his province. Some who claimed to be Christians no longer assured him that the "amount of their fault or error had been this, that it was their habit on a fixed day to assemble before daylight and sing by turns a hymn to Christ as a god; and that they bound themselves with an oath, not for any crime, but not to commit theft or robbery or adultery or not to break their word and not to deny a deposit when demanded."

A little earlier we find that gospel which though perhaps, as much later and tinged with an experience and reflection which required time to develop, is less close to the actual history than the three synoptic gospels, just as it surpasses them in its insight into the nature of Jesus. And the opening of this gospel is, perhaps, the most remarkable in all literature for the simplicity of its words and the profundity of its idea: "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

But the daring affirmation of the fourth gospel is, perhaps, not more impressive as an indication of the spell Jesus cast over His contemporaries than the spontaneous way in which St. Paul, a Jew, thoroughly trained in Jewish theology, with the distinctive and passionate Jewish abhorrence of anthropomorphic and polytheistic conceptions of God, habitually begins his letters with the greeting, "Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." Jesus of Nazareth had become an integral element in St. Paul's thought of God. He could not think of God without thinking of Jesus.

The worship of Jesus breathes through every page of the New Testament. It is not something that could be dissected out of the New Testament and out of Christian literature and Christian life leaving a Christianity, different perhaps, but still organic, what is left is not organic; it withers; it dies.

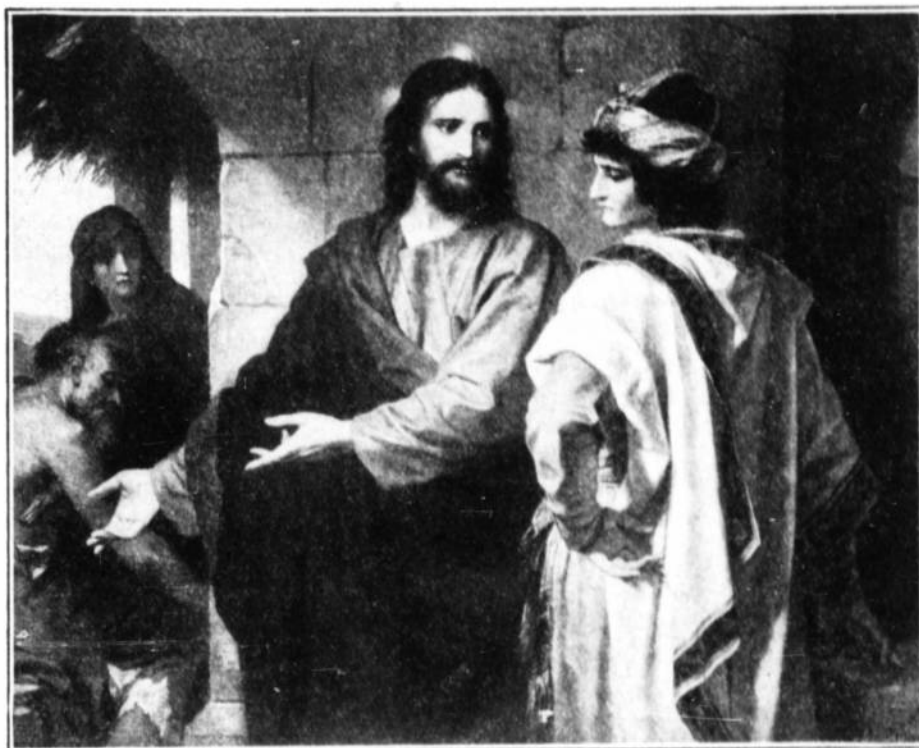
In the hall of the giant Skrymnir, the mighty Thor, challenged, tries in vain to drain a horn of mead and strains in vain to lift the giant's cat

from the floor. Later he is told the horn was connected with the ocean and the harmless cat is really the great Midgard snake that encircles the world. To try to disengage the adoration of Jesus from Christianity is like trying to pry up an inconvenient stone from a meadow and discovering that it is a jutting point of the underlying rocky crust of the globe. The adoration of Jesus can be lifted out of human thought only if Christianity can.

No fear concerning things deemed vital has so little foundation as the fear that Jesus Christ may lose His throne. The historical fact is that the church has held much faster to Christ's divinity than to His humanity. It has not always seemed easy to hold them

because it seems to detract from Christ's glory, or for any other reason we allow His true humanness to fade out of our thoughts eventually the only divinity which we can understand and appreciate must also fade out of our thought. The character of one totally unlike ourselves, of whose real nature we can form no idea, cannot deeply engage our affection or our reverence.

It was considerations like these, I think, in the thinking of St. Paul which inspired one of the sublimest passages in his letters, that great Christological passage in the second chapter of the epistle to the Philippian church. Thinking, as it seems to me, as an inevitable logic compels one to think of the Son of God, as pre-existent, St. Paul recog-



both, and where it seemed too difficult it is the humanity the church has most readily abandoned. The first great misconception concerning Jesus was not the denial of His divineness, but the denial of His humanness. The Docetists of the first and second century were so overwhelmed with the divine glory of Jesus they could not believe His human life to be real. He had a human body, they thought, only in seeming. His incarnation was only in appearance. It was only a phantasm that was made flesh, suffered, and died. The real Son of God never knew human limitations.

And so generally through Christian history wherever it has been found difficult to combine the divine and the human it has been the human which has been most readily allowed to pass from thought. I would say, unhesitatingly, that until very recently the evangelical churches were passionately jealous of Christ's divinity and little interested in His humanity or even prone unconsciously to deny it.

And yet to lose the humanness of Jesus is as fatal as to lose His divineness. The denial of His divinity leaves Him on His throne indeed, but it leaves Him there an alien, a stranger. But Him there it will not leave Him on His throne. The true divineness of Jesus is not in His power or in His nature but in His character. It is the divineness of goodness. And to win our homage and love goodness must be a goodness that has approved itself under human conditions. Any other sort of goodness, however real and venerable, is outside our knowledge. So that if, for any reason, because it involves problems or

nized that that exalted Being, if He had wished, might have easily arrogated equality with God in the worship of men. He might have filled the sky with pomp of angels. He might have made sun and stars do Him homage. By some miraculous theophany we might have been constrained to do homage to a second Person in the Godhead. But passionately affirmed the once-persecutor who had "seen the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ" the Son of God, though "in the form of God" did not "count equality with God something to be snatched at." He declined to win the adoration of men by power or splendor or mere miracle. Rather he chose the hard circuitous way of humiliation and service and suffering. He would earn the love of men, and so "He emptied Himself" He laid aside (mysterious self-limitation but who can say what is or is not possible to the infinite?) the divine attributes of omnipresence, omnipotence, omniscience, and "took the form of a bond-servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man He humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore" continues the apostle (for that very reason, let it be noted) "God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

What St. Paul saw was that the spell

Jesus had cast over men came from His human goodness. It is not the mysterious greatness that was His before the Incarnation nor any extraordinary features of His birth that enthrall the souls of men, but the perfection of His selflessness, the majesty of His victory over sin.

What the artless record of the synoptic gospels makes clear is just what the profound insight of the epistle to the Hebrews affirms, that "He took not on Him the nature of angels; but He took on Him the seed of Abraham"; that "for as much as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same"; that "in all things it behoved Him to be made like unto His brethren"; and that He "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."

It is the sinlessness we worship but that sinlessness would have been powerless to stir our hearts if it had not been the sinlessness of one "tempted in all points like as we are."

There could be no more mistaken glorification of our Lord than to clothe Him in the days of His flesh with superhuman attributes, deny to Him the imitations of humanity and so withdraw Him from our fellowship.

What inspiration to us if He knew everything, foresaw all consequences, never was surprised or disappointed or bewildered, serenely followed a pre-arranged schedule? Life is not like that to any of us.

A little party is struggling up some mighty unscalable monarch of the Himalayas. Sometimes they cling with fingers and toes to the almost perpendicular rock where if they dare to look down between their feet they look through thousands of feet of empty space. Sometimes they creep cautiously over the face of a glacier knowing not at what moment a mere bridge of snow may give away and let them drop into some fathomless crevasse. At last they reach an altitude where the air is so rarified they can only take five steps and then must pause gasping for breath. What inspiration to them if an airplane soars swiftly and easily over their heads and above the peak?

The great question is, is goodness possible to human nature. Can men and women, burdened with such an inheritance from the past, linked so closely with lower forms of life, can they escape from the thralldom of the animal and win a life victorious over sensuality and selfishness?

The answer can be given only by one who had accepted our limitations and been tempted as we are. And that is the message of Christmas, that God has become flesh and has through His own venture shown us what are the possibilities of human nature. He was born a babe and "increased in wisdom and in stature." He was not privileged. His goodness is not the assured and costless goodness of one who could not but be good. It is the goodness won through struggle and bewilderment and suffering. "Though He was a Son yet learned He obedience by the things which He suffered." It is a human goodness, and His glory is a human glory. He has not a dual personality—divine and human.

It is not that He is in some of His acts and sufferings human and in others divine. His humanity and divinity are not distinguishable from each other and mutually exclusive so that when He is most human He is least divine, or not divine at all, and when He is divine He ceases to be human. He is always and in everything the Godman, divinely human and humanly divine, most human when most divine and most overpoweringly divine when most winningly, appealingly human. "For it became Him, for whom are all things and through whom are all things, in bringing many sons into glory, to make the captain, the author, the leader of their salvation perfect, not through an exceptional nature or an exceptional birth, but through the only condition under which any goodness can be fashioned which we can understand and worship—temptation and suffering."

The Shadows of Tamarack

By William Gerard Chapman
Author of "Green Timber Trails"

H EAD bent to the stinging gusts, the young backwoodsman plowed through the new-fallen snow that blanketed the pasture clearing, impatient at its hindering softness. The hard lines about his mouth and the wrathful gleam of his eyes were outward evidence of an inner turmoil that was slowly sickening his heart beyond healing. The sombre forest rampart rising before him through the swirling white wreaths was no more forbidding than the black wall of distrust and angry passions that reared itself at his back, an impassable barrier towering between him and the cabin home from which he fled.

His course lay toward the farther edge of the pasture, where as he neared it the trail opening showed only as a blot of deeper gloom in the gloomy ranks of spruce and fir. The flanks of the forest that curved about the clearing seemed to draw in upon him as he advanced, as though impatient to gather him and his dark thoughts into their own black shadows.

For all his iron determination his step lagged as he drew closer to the forest's edge. Welling up from his heart, a longing to turn his head for one last glimpse of the little cabin at the farther limit of the clearing almost mastered him. But perversely the hard lines about his mouth tightened, and the gleam of his eyes deepened as he beat down the momentary weakness with the sledge of his anger. Setting his face stiffly to the front, he mended his stride and plunged into the enveloping twilight of the wood.

As Jason Moore plodded over the back trail to the lumber camp, sharp sudden reminders of his anticipations of but an hour or two before assailed him on every side. Here where the trail skirted a swamp were the broken stems of a cluster of holly from which he had torn a handful of sprays for the table; there was the giant spruce from whose deep frost-crack seaming its bole he had pried out a fragrant chunk of gum for his girl wife, Margy; here at a fallen pine he had stooped to tie a loose thong of his snow-shoe and chafed at the delay. Less than two hours since had he hurried homeward through these same silent trees; it seemed ages ago, with the tragedy that had met him instead of the joyous home-coming of his imaginings.

An unexpected halt in the work at the camp had warranted him in laying off for a few days, and he had started out long before sun-up that morning for a surprise visit home. Margy would be over-joyed, he knew, for the break in her loneliness, for this was his first parting from her since they had been mar-

awakened day, he had journeyed on fast-gliding snowshoes, his thoughts of the welcome at the other end of the trail making little of the long miles.

When at length he arrived, just past the noon hour, his disappointment at finding the cabin so strangely deserted had chilled him. The lonely, cheerless deserted interior mocked the anticipations that had thronged his mind during all the hard trip through the winter woods. Apparently Margy had not been in the cabin for several hours; the wood-stove was cold, and the gray ashes might have been those of the morning fire, or—a sudden fear gripped him: could she have been away for longer than since morning? Vaguely he went about the little room and the smaller bedroom, his masculine eyes unable to gain any evidence of the length of her absence. The rooms were scrupulously neat, which unreasonably gave him a dim idea that her leaving had been premeditated. This seemed to dispose of the likelihood of an accident. Cold, hungry, and dispirited, he groped in his mind for an explanation.

Many simple ones might have occurred to him, had not the specter of an old hurt risen before him with the scouting of the accident theory. He tried to banish it as unworthy, but it persisted with his growing uneasiness. A crunching of snow outside halted his thoughts, and he glanced out of the window hopefully. But it was only a distant neighbor, axe on shoulder, who was crossing the clearing. He stepped out and hailed him. If there was any news floating

about that he ought to become aware of, the man might give him the clue to it.

The neighbor turned toward the open door.

"Hello, Jason," he called back. "Thought you was over to the camp on the Branch. Reckon you wasn't expected an' found it sort o' lonesome like in there."

"Work slack'd fer a few days an' I come over fer a spell," Jason answered him. "Margy ain't to home," he offered tentatively, trying to assume a casual tone. The other grinned knowingly and nodded.

"I see her over to Lem Hankins's a spell ago. She's—"

Whatever else he intended to tell, Jason didn't wait to hear. He interrupted with a mumbled remark about the cold and turned abruptly into the cabin. The neighbor gazed a moment wonderingly at the closed door, then went his way, chuckling over the impatience of young married fellows.

Inside Jason slumped into a chair. Rage, chagrin, and hurt pride at the confirmation of his unwelcome belief battered at his soul. So Margy had been renewing her friendship with the man he once had feared as a rival, and whom he had come to regard with cold dislike ever since he squatted over at the base of Tamarack Hill!—too near, Jason always thought, for a rejected suitor. To add to his vexation, Margy had never shown the spirit toward him that Jason considered proper. She treated him exactly as she did the few other neighbors of the thinly settled countryside, and Lem's attitude toward her was one of simple friendliness that to Jason's mind was incomprehensible. But the small seed of misgiving had not sprouted into anything really dangerous to his peace of mind until now, when it suddenly thrust out roots that twined themselves chokingly about his heart.

Forlorn of spirit he sat there, his unhappy thoughts thriving upon themselves, until slowly awakening suspicion became certainty. It was at this stage of his brooding that Margy entered the house. His haggard face arrested the surprised greeting that rose to her lips as she confronted him, cheeks rosy from the sharp, snowy air and eyes sparkling.

Jason surveyed her silently for a moment as she stood before him. He

He scowled up at her and answered harshly: "No, nothin's happened that you don't know about. I jest come over fer a visit."

Resentfully he shrugged himself away from her hand and relapsed into a sullen mood that her own manner gradually began to reflect. He would not talk, and Margy, her face now stony and set, threw off her outer garments, built a fire in the cold stove, and busied herself in getting a meal for him. The minutes passed in silence charged with an indefinable antagonism, until she bid him draw up to the table. Then as her voice broke the tension, in a burst of angry denunciation Jason unburdened his mind.

The girl, overwhelmed by the torrent of biting words, stood by the table rigidly, the kettle of tea poised over his cup, while she listened. Her eyes narrowed as he concluded, but for several moments she said nothing, and he accepted her attitude as proof of all he had charged her with. When finally she did speak it was not to explain, but only to admit defiantly that she had been at Lem's cabin; and Jason's reply was to spring from his seat and don his cap and mackinaw in dull rage. Flung over his shoulder a threat never to return, he slammed the cabin door upon her startled cry of remonstrance, fastened his snowshoes to his feet with fingers that fumbled the thongs, and strode off into the rising storm.

Jason's swift progress under the stress of the tumult raging in his heart slowed somewhat as he took the rise of a hardwood ridge over which the trail led. As he ascended he could not banish from his thoughts the memory of the view this little height of land gave of his cabin. He fought down the desire to gaze back upon it as he approached the crest; he had conquered the impulse to turn his head at the clearing limits, and so would he refrain now from any backward glance. At the end of his climb he stepped out of the timber upon the small plateau at the top—a wind-swept space bare of trees commanding broad vistas of the countryside. It came to him with a painful thrust that the trail led to this spot for just the reason that it afforded a glimpse of the snug home in which he had such pride. It was possible to cross the ridge at other points with less climbing, but he had always come this way on his occasional journeys that he might have a bird's-eye view of the little homestead.

And in the midst of his self-assurances that for once he would not look back upon it, the urge of desire deep within him overbore his reluctance and he turned in his stride for a last sight of the cabin home he had left for ever.

It was nearly obscured by the whirling snow, but the eyes of his memory saw its familiar outlines plainly, and a lump came into his throat as he gazed. Margy was there; what was she doing now? he wondered against his will. With the question came another slowly forming, questioning thought. Had he taken too much for granted? Perhaps—insistently the doubt forced itself upon his judgment—perhaps he had been too quick to condemn her.

Over toward Tamarack a tiny moving spot of color caught his eyes, and drew them to a hurrying form headed toward the cabin at its base. He could see dimly the figure that appeared and disappeared among the sparse growth of trees lining the valley, and something about it caused him to sharpen his gaze. As the figure came out into the cleared ground surrounding the log house a wandering current of air lifted for a moment the snow curtain. The clearer view confirmed his belief; it was she. No one else in the settlement had a red-hooded capote such as he had brought her from the Hudson's Bay post he had reached on one of his guiding-trips before they were married. His heart froze as recognition came; then the blood surged hotly back as anger such as he had never yet known took possession of

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died only a short year before; and his own pleasure in the occasion was no less keen. Underneath the stars that snapped and sparkled in the frosty sky among the tree-tops through the reyness of first dawn and the succeeding rosy glow of

saw the sudden fading of the joyous look and his anguish of spirit deepened as he noted the change of expression. Then Margy spoke.

"Jason!" she breathed, hesitating and fearful. "Whatever's the matter? Anything happened at the camp? You look awful." She went to him and laid her hand on his shoulder.

With a long-drawn breath, blended of relief and dread, Margy knelt beside him



Sister Laurent

Women of Red River

New Book Contains Stories of Early Days in Red River---Hardships and Pleasures in an Isolated Colony---A Review by Margaret M. Speechly

plentiful supply of milk that was available in their old homes.

"It was not until several decades had passed that they began to rear sheep in any great number, for they were afraid that the wolves would destroy the flocks. . . . As soon as the women began to spin, there was a great improvement in the domestic life of the settlers. The weaver's loom came to be a familiar sight in many of the houses."

Women still living bear on their hands the scars made when using a sickle in the fields. One of them explains why their help was essential. "The thing that made it necessary for us to assist was that the wheat we had then was an English white wheat with a larger berry than the wheat grown in the West today, which made good flour but shelled very easily. On account of the frost and also because of the slow method of harvesting the cutting had to be done as soon as possible." The first binder did not make its appearance until about 1880. "When we worked in the fields there was always a great deal of work to be done in the evening after the field work was over."

The descriptions of the indoor life of the women shows how industrious they were. "We were up at five and attended to the milk. . . . Every morning we washed the wooden milk pans, first with cold water and then with warm water, using a strong home-made willow brush, and last with boiling water. It was not until about 1860, that tin pans began to come into use." In the light of these experiences the washing of a cream separator seems a trifle less arduous.

Busy Life in The Homes

"We had our work for each season of the year which always kept us busy. We got our sewing done before June, because then came the sheep shearing.

We picked the wool and carded it and some spun it. Every article I wore was the product of my mother's hands, even my shoes, until I was 14 or 15 years old," explained one pioneer. "In the fall after the slaughtering, there was a great deal of work to be done in making blood puddings and white puddings and in boiling and drying tripe, and in getting our whole winter's supply of meat ready."

A description of the interior of the houses in the early days is given by one survivor. "On the floor of the house in which I was born were Indian mats

as we used to call them. The Indians wove them with rushes and stained them with vegetable dyes which they made themselves. We made all our own furniture. . . . The fireplace was made of mud and so was the chimney.

"The girls had chores to do every evening and every morning before school. . . . When everyone came in for breakfast, the Bible was read, and we had prayers before we sat down to eat." It is a great pity that the generations following these sturdy Scotch pioneers do not continue the practice of having family prayers daily.

That religion played a great part in the lives of the early settlers is emphasized in many of the recollections. Until 1820, when the Rev. John West came to Red River to establish the first Church of England in the West, there was no one to minister to the spiritual needs of the isolated colony, but the people took good care that their children received religious instruction. On his arrival all the protestants attended

the Anglican services at St. John's. The author says "out of consideration for the strongly-held convictions of the Presbyterian people and their austere preference for a plain form of public prayer and worship, certain modifications were made in the Church of England services, and the psalms were sung in the metres and to the tunes used by the Presbyterian people. . . . The Presbyterians at the services at St. John's followed the practice of the kirk in Scotland in standing to pray and sitting down to sing."

Settlers Build Kildonan Church

After the Rev. John Black reached Red River in 1851, the building of Kildonan church was commenced by the people themselves. Interesting stories are told by women whose parents helped to erect this place of worship. Owing to the floods of 1852, it was not completed until 1854. Worthy of note is the fact that "when the church was opened, it and the manse were clear of debt. The two buildings cost more than £1,000. . . . The stone walls of the church, between two and three feet thick, stand solid today."

In those days "the church was heated by Carron stoves. My father used to import them from Scotland. There were little kettles hung from each joint in the stove pipes, to catch the sooty drip. Although the stoves were started very early on Sunday mornings. . . . it was sometimes hard to keep the church from becoming uncomfortably cold." Another pioneer related how "some of the old people objected very strongly to the introduction of a choir, and later on there was vigorous opposition to the idea of having an organ." The way in which Sundays were kept by the founders of the remote settlement shows how closely they adhered to the customs of the homeland.

According to many of the survivors, a wedding was the occasion of great festivities. "Marriages in Kildonan were always on a Thursday. On the Monday before the ceremony the invitations were given verbally, often by the father of the bride who went from house to house. Only in the late years of the old regime did it become the custom not to invite everybody in Kildonan to every Kildonan wedding." The pioneers were still more generous with catables on these occasions than with their invitations, "oxen and sheep were killed and great roasts of beef and mutton hung on the spits before the open fireplaces. Roast beef, roast mutton, boiled potatoes and plum puddings were the staple fare at the wedding feasts."



Quern Used for Grinding Grain

In contrast to present-day customs, they were not satisfied with a few hours of celebration but continued the festivities for several days even when the religious ceremonies were over. To secure a correct impression of these festivities it is necessary to read the book.

Parties in Winter

Many other happy times are recorded by people who took part in the social life of the settlement.

"We used to have fine parties in the winter. A number of young men would start out in their sleighs and would gather up the girls and we would go to some of the St. Andrews houses or out to Deer Lodge. . . . and there we would have a dance. The heads of the houses were always glad to take part with us and we used to have a good time. The suppers at those dances used to be more like banquets. For music we used to depend on the fiddle. . . . In the summer we used to have picnics, but unless we rowed or paddled it was not convenient going any distance. Few families had buggies, although they all had carriages and sleighs for winter travel. The Red River cart was not exactly a pleasure vehicle."



Pierced Lantern

The Hudson's Bay Company also contributed its share towards the winter's festivities as was the custom in all trading posts. "The company people in the forts always joined in the amusement and merry-making in Red River and the officers did not fail to give a dinner and dance on New Year's Day." In a letter to Donald Ross, chief factor at Norway House, Dr. John Bunn, said: "To describe the balls that have been and those that are to be is a task beyond the weakness of human nature. . . . Polkas, gallops, waltzes, quadrilles, cotillions, country dances, reels and jigs, employed the heels and talents of the assembly."



A Fish Oil Lamp

"Iapas many remonstrate, parsons may dispense brimstone by the wholesale, but the girls will dance."

Picturesque Clothing of Settlers

According to the recollections of one lady, aged 91, the clothing worn by the Selkirk settlers must have been most picturesque. "When I was a school girl I used to see the women of the Selkirk coming up from Kildonan to

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Type of Chair Made by Settlers

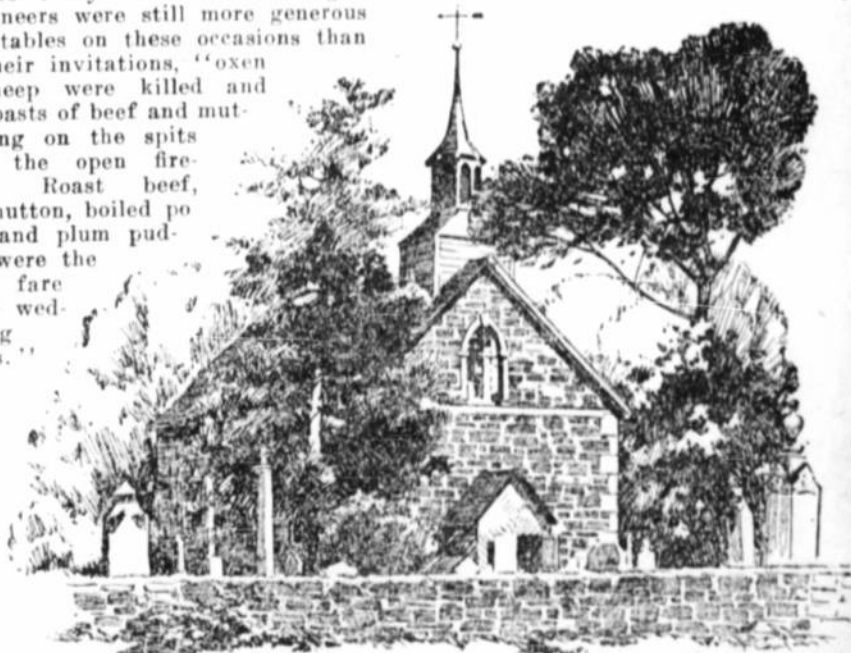
This unusual history commences by relating the circumstances under which the first two white women arrived in the West in 1806 and 1807. Following this come vivid descriptions of the sufferings of the Selkirk settlers of whom there are unfortunately none surviving. However, the stories of the privations endured still live in the memories of their children who willingly told all they knew about those very early days. That these experiences, which were a severe test for the men, were nothing short of an ordeal for the women, is evident from the facts related in *Women of Red River*. "What the women suffered, coming in closer and more wounding contact than the men with the cruel realities of life . . . can be realized only in part by pioneer women of later times. There are pioneer women today. . . . for whom life means loneliness and hard work and privations, but the Selkirk settlers were more isolated from the world than a settlement on the north shore of the Hudson Bay would be today."

As an illustration of the hardships the Selkirk settlers endured, one of their daughters relates that "it was six years after they came to Red River that some of them ate their first bread."

Happier Days

Yet when these sturdy Scots became established, conditions became more bearable. After the dangers from foes, hidden and seen, were removed and when plagues of grasshoppers and floods had departed, there was peace and happiness in Red River. In describing the mode of living among the earliest pioneers, the author says: "The homesteads of the settlers lay side by side. . . . and ran back to the haylands on the open prairies. . . . When the Ontario people saw the narrow farms in Kildonan they said the Selkirk settlers' families 'farmed on laues'."

"The settlers raised horses and cattle as soon as it was possible to bring a few to Red River." How much these Scotch women must have missed the



After Seventy Years Kildonan Kirk Stands Firm and Solid



Feeding a Bear in Jasper Park

CANADIAN citizens have good reason today to bless the foresight of their statesmen who had sufficiently strong and clear vision of the future of this Dominion to set apart certain tracts of land to be preserved in all their natural beauty as national parks. These reservations have been made in the most famous beauty spots of Canada. They are spots which have made Canada talked of in other lands and have drawn tourists from all over the world. Lying largely in Alberta and partly in British Columbia, nearly 10,000 square miles, an area two-thirds as large as Switzerland, and almost as large as Belgium has been set aside to be preserved and maintained for public use and entertainment.

An eminent English alpinist and traveller has termed Canada's national parks in the Rockies, "the playground of the world." In last year's report of the Department of Interior, an estimated value of the tourist

traffic for 1921-22 was placed at not less than \$100,000,000. This means that Canada by her wealth of natural beauty of mountain, stream and forest, is drawing thousands of people. Tourist traffic in Canada is experiencing a rapid and astonishing growth, and this year's figures will far surpass those of the year mentioned, and the selling of Canada's beauty, romance, and climate to visitors from other lands is one of the important means of bringing money into this country.

But more important than the monetary return is the benefit in physical and mental health of the people of our own land and others. J. B. Harkin, commissioner of national parks in Canada, in a foreword to a book, *Through the Heart of the Rockies and the Selkirk*, written by M. B. Williams, and published by the Department of Interior, explains well the most important reason for the reservation of land for national parks: "National parks are maintained for all the people—for the ill, that they may be restored; for the well, that they may be fortified and inspired by the sunshine, the fresh air, the beauty and all the other ennobling and inspiring agencies of nature. They

The Playground

Great Wealth of Interest and Beauty in Canada's

the United States Glacier National Park at the International boundary, with an area of 129 square miles; Rocky Mountain Park (perhaps more commonly known as Banff), with 2,751 square miles; Yoho of 476 square miles adjoining Rocky Mountain Park; Glacier, with 468 square miles; Mount Revelstoke, with an area of 95 square miles; and Kootenay, a comparatively new park. In addition to these are Wainwright and Elk Island Parks in Alberta, chiefly noted because of the Buffalo herds which have been placed there.

A whole book might easily be written on any one of these parks as there is so much of interest concerning the natural geographic features, the plant life and the animal life, so this article intended to deal principally with the oldest and the largest of the parks, Rocky Mountain and Jasper, can merely point to some of the interesting features in Canada's best known national playgrounds.

Banff is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is the centre of most of the tourist traffic in Rocky Mountain Park. The little town of approximately 2,000 people, which is

tion of the trans-continental lines of railway marked one tremendous stride forward, and the building of motor highways through the mountains has brought the people of the prairies closely in touch with their fellow citizens of the coast, and has opened up to them all the wonderful scenery of the Rockies. Today, the tourist may choose between several modes of travel, either by train, horse or motor.

When Gladstone was asked what was the best way to see London, he replied, "From the top of a 'bus, gentlemen." And to the questioner who intends visiting the parks in the mountains, the writer would suggest that the best way to see the mountains is from the back of a horse or a seat in an automobile, provided the driver is willing to make pleasure—not speed—the first consideration and knows how to manage a car on steep grades.

Motor Trips

Besides the long trips which the motorist who is travelling with his own car may wish to take, there are any number of shorter trips for which cars may be hired. Groups of people may make up parties and hire cars which are driven by men who are trained in mountain driving, and who are usually well versed in mountain lore. Publicity pamphlets are always available, either from the railways or from park offices, to describe in detail the interesting places to visit in the mountains. Chief among the shorter trips must be mentioned the drive from Banff to Lake Louise, a distance of approximately 40 miles with a side trip of ten miles more to Lake Moraine. Along this route the tourists get a view of some of the most beautiful peaks of the mountains which lift their shining tops far above the green of the timber line. The visit to Lake Louise is one that will linger long in the memory as the views from there are so ideally beautiful, that one has a sense of their being almost unreal. A climb to Lake Agnes at an altitude of over 6,000 feet, gives one the splendid view of the three lakes, Agnes, Mirror and Lake Louise, lying in steps, or pockets, one above the other. These lakes are commonly called the Lakes in the Clouds.

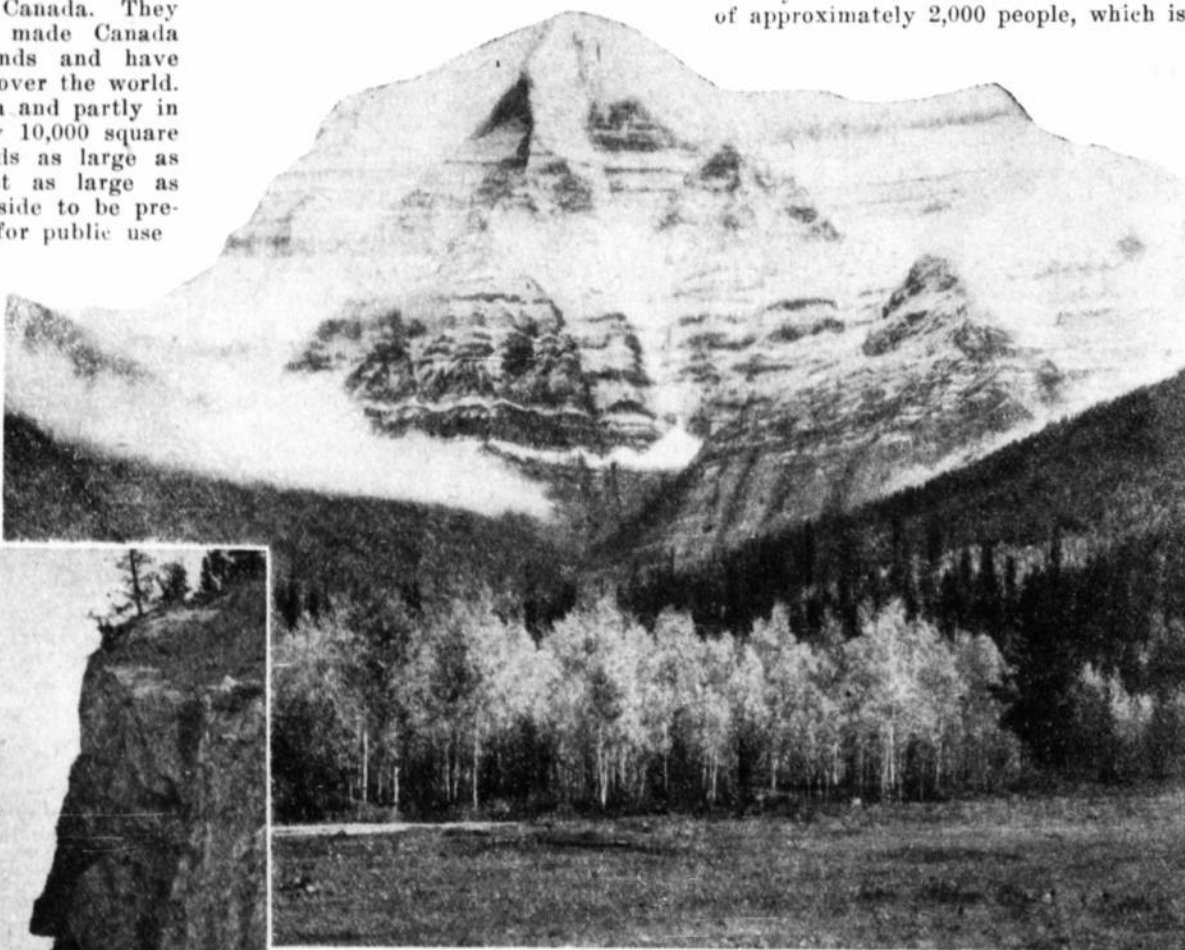
The visitor who wishes to get even closer to the wildness and ruggedness of the mountains may hire a pony and take some of the pony trail trips. Outfitters' establishments in both Banff and Jasper make a speciality of fitting up camp outfits complete with saddle ponies, pack ponies, guides, cook and provisions for parties who wish to make two, three or four days, or even longer camping trips.

A pony takes the tourist to many places of interest he cannot reach by car. They are specially trained for the trails and are good climbers, and by using them the visitor is able to reach high elevations and get some of the most wonderful views of the mountains. So whether the tourist wishes to take a night ride to the top of Sulphur Mountain and wait to see a glorious view of a sunrise in the mountains, or merely to take a morning gallop along some of the excellent roads, he will remember the mountain pony as a kind ally to a delightful holiday.

One of the reasons for Banff's popularity as a place for a holiday is the variety of interest and amusement to be found there. The sportsman will find golf, tennis, climbing, boating or fishing in the mountain lakes, which are kept well stocked with fish from the government fish hatcheries. The student of botany and the geologist will find in the mountains unequalled opportunity for the study and observation of wild life and land formation.

Famous Hot Springs

Banff Hot Springs are famous the world over. The existence and value of these springs was one of the first things discovered on the opening of the mountains to travel. It was the presence of



Mount Robson, a "giant of giants," the highest peak in the Rockies (13,068 feet above sea level).

exist in order that every citizen of Canada may satisfy his soul craving for Nature and Nature's Beauty; that he may absorb the poise and restfulness of the forest; that he may steep his soul in the brilliance of the wild flowers and the sublimity of the mountain peaks; that he may develop in himself the buoyancy, the joy, and the activity he sees in wild animals; that he may stock his brain and his mind as he would a warehouse with the raw material of intelligent optimism, great thoughts, noble ideals; that he may be made better, happier and healthier."

Location of Parks

The first reservation for national parks in the Rockies was made in 1885, the year of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Today there are seven national parks in the Rockies: Jasper, in Northern Alberta, with an area of 4,400 square miles; Waterton Lakes, in southern Alberta, adjoining

increased to a population of nearly 6,000 in the summer months, is ideally located for a summer resort. It nestles in the valley of the Bow River, and is surrounded by a circle of lofty and beautiful mountain peaks. Leading out of Banff in many directions are considerably over 200 miles of splendid gravel highways, which make travelling a delight to the motorist. These roads are built and maintained in splendid condition by the Dominion government. Only last year the Banff-Windermere highway was completed, and now motor cars may travel from the eastern entrance of the park, through the whole width of the park itself, a distance of about 125 miles, and out at the western side into Kootenay park in British Columbia, and so on in a southwesterly direction to Seattle and Vancouver. The Banff-Windermere road is not only the first motor road across the Rockies, but is also the last link of the great 6,000 mile system of highways known as the Grand Circle Tour.

Industrial and social progress in Canada has kept close step with the building of roads which permits of the easy transportation of products, and the free mingling of people. The construc-



Sinclair Canyon—Western End Banff-Windermere Highway.

"A mighty cleft within the bosoming hills. A narrow gateway to the mountain's heart."

of the World

Two Largest National Parks---By Amy J. Roe

these springs that made the Dominion government decide to make a reservation of land for public use instead of letting the baths be used for the gain of private individuals or corporations. The total flow of warm sulphur water, which varies in temperature in the various pools from 85 degrees to 94 degrees in five of the chief springs at Banff, is about 40,000 gallons per hour, or approximately 2 million gallons per day. Large swimming tanks have been erected and for a very nominal fee, visitors may have the use of a dressing-room, locker, bathing suit and towel, and may take a dip in the warm mineral water which has had a beneficial effect on the health of very large numbers of people.

Other interesting features at Banff

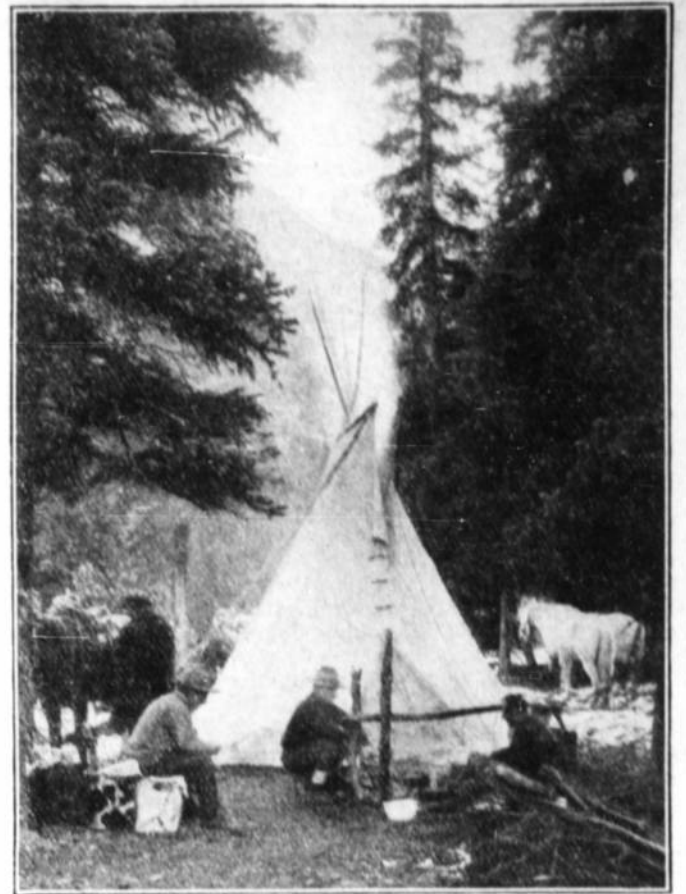
twist around the sides of the mountains, and from which the motorist can get splendid views. Again it is impossible to describe these in detail, but mention must be made of the interesting trip to Maligne Gorge, as this is one of the most important scenic attractions. This gorge is about a mile from the mouth of the Maligne River, is a half mile in length and over 180 feet in depth. Another interesting trip is a ride up Mount Edith Cavell, where the ponies may travel to the very edge of the Ghost Glacier, and there the riders may dismount and walk about on the glacier.

In Jasper a decided and successful attempt has been made to maintain the quaintness and the picturesque setting of mountain life in the style of build-

ings erected which adds to the attraction of the park to the tourist. The Canadian National, instead of building a huge hotel have erected a lodge built of logs peeled and oiled. The lodge consists of a lounge room building, surrounded by a number of separate sleeping buildings with all the

have returned to the park and some that formerly were almost exterminated have increased in numbers under protection. Driving along the mountain road it is not unusual to come, after a sudden turn, upon a group of mountain sheep feeding, and to catch glimpses of elk and mule deer through the green and brown of the forest. In the dusk of the evening the black bear frequently come down to feed on the dumpground. Mountain goats roam the higher slopes of the mountains, and during the summer months most of the large animals keep fairly high up the slopes to avoid the flies, but with the first touch of autumn, with the exception of the goat and the grizzly, they begin to drift back to the lower valleys, and there they may be seen in large numbers. During the winter deer wander all through the streets of Banff looking for scraps of food. The opportunity to study wild animal life is one of the most attractive features of a visit to the parks.

In Jasper one sees an example of one of the benefits of the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways. The two lines, in the days of prodigal expenditure for railway construction, were built almost parallel for many miles. In some places they were just a few yards apart. Today the traffic is sent over the line of the old Grand Trunk Pacific, and the



Meal Time in Camp in Jasper

"Who hath smelt wood smoke at twilight? Who hath heard the birch log burning?
Who is quick to read the voices of the night?
Let him follow with the others, for the young men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight."
—Kipling

road bed of the Canadian Northern is being converted into a trans park highway which will enable the tourist to drive from Edmonton, through to the western side of the park. This highway will take the motorist along the banks of some of Canada's most beautiful rivers and lakes into the heart of Jasper, brimming with color and romance.

Out of the dreams of far visioned men have come our national parks. A visit to them will send one back to one's everyday tasks, healthier, happier, and with a greater appreciation of the heritage that is ours.



The tourist is almost certain to see some big-horn sheep along the motor roads near Banff or Jasper.

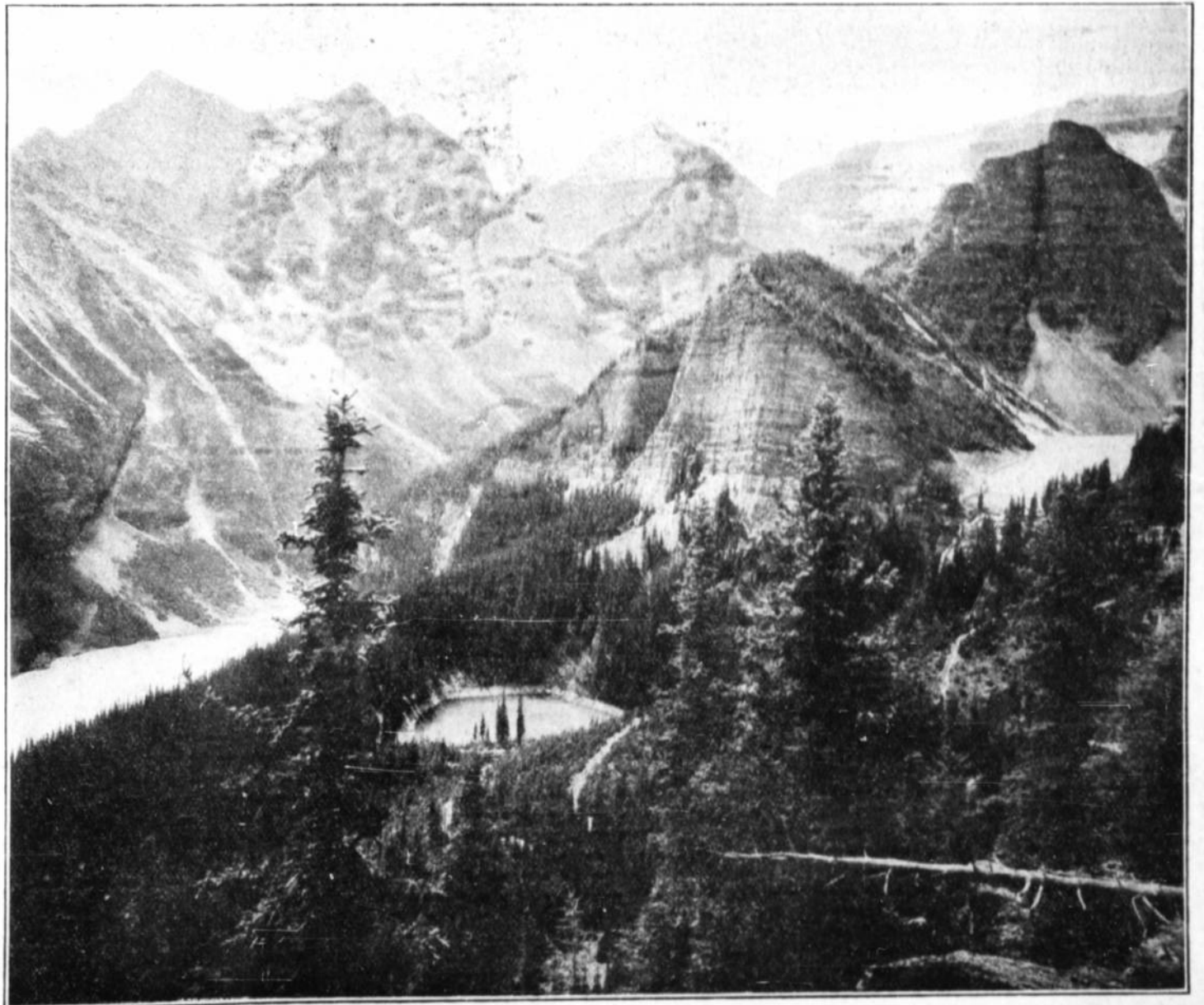
are the museum and the zoo. The former contains a very good collection of the big game, smaller animals, bird and animal life of the region, as well as an interesting exhibit of Indian relics and handicraft. In the zoo is an interesting collection of wild animals native to the Rockies; black and brown and grizzly bear, wolverine, coyotes, foxes, lynx, mountain lions and wolves.

Accommodation can be secured to suit every purse, and every taste. In addition to the large Canadian Pacific hotel, which commands a strikingly beautiful view over the falls and the valley of the Bow River, there are a number of smaller hotels. Cottages may be rented or the motorist may secure a permit by payment of a small fee and put up a tent on the government camp site at the junction of the Bow and Spray rivers. Motorist traffic is encouraged through the parks and convenient camp sites are located at intervals in the park.

Jasper Park

Jasper Park (established in 1907, and its boundaries set in 1914), largely because it is newer than Rocky Mountain Park, is not quite so well known, but is gaining rapidly in popularity. The town of Jasper, which is the centre of tourist activity, is situated on the main line of the Canadian National Railway and lies approximately 250 miles west of Edmonton. It is a convenient stop-off for the transcontinental traveller going either west or east to or from Prince Rupert or Vancouver. Both Rocky Mountain and Jasper have individual characteristics, and it is impossible to compare the two, but in many respects they are similar. In Jasper, as in other parks, no land is held privately, but sites for business or for residential purposes can be secured on long-term leases for nominal rental. Restrictions on the type and quality of building erected are kept by the government which takes complete charge of the administration of the parks, protects them from the constant menace of fire, guards the wild life, licenses the various businesses which provide service for the tourist, and administers law and order by a justice of peace and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Jasper is also ideally situated, in the valley of the Athabasca River. There are a number of interesting trips to be taken along roads that wind and



View taken from a neighboring mountain looking down upon the lakes in the clouds; at the right is seen the highest of the three, Lake Agnes; centre, Mirror Lake, and at the right Lake Louise, surrounded by glacier-topped peaks.

The One-Man Dog

By Vingie E. Roe

Author of *Val of Paradise*, *Theron of Lost Valley*,
Heart of Night Wind, Etc.

IT was late summer on the north Pacific coast. Very late. At its slip on the Seattle water-front the last boat of the season was slowly filling with its precious Alaskan freight.

It would go and come—and then the great king, winter, would wave his imperious scepter, and the lone little country of gold and adventure, of trap and snow-shoe, would be shut off completely from its motherland until another spring.

Stanley Sands swung about the streets of Seattle in a genial glow, waiting to start back to his hunting grounds beneath the Northern Lights. Already he was in the rough clothes he would need—new ones, jaunty in their frank coarseness—thick blue shirt, heavy corduroys, high laced boots with the wool socks showing at the tops.

Since it was his last day in town, he ate as much fancy food as he could hold—and by that you may see he was not so far removed from boyhood—attended two picture shows and came out in the late afternoon to walk the streets in a windy twilight with the early lights already glimmering here and there. As he turned a corner, he came abruptly upon one of those crowds which gather so quickly upon occasions.

There in the sober dusk an old man lay with a curious seeming of peace, as if, after a long life of struggle, he had fallen on sudden rest. The thin, long hair that covered his head, bare with the loss of the ancient hat tumbled to one side, was white as the whitest snow—so white that it attested its owner's cleanliness—which was about all of dignity he possessed lying there in his rags and poverty. There was the clang and thunder of an ambulance in the offing, and soon a couple of white-coated internes came through the crowd which fell back before them. Sands watched with compassionate eyes while one of them knelt, turned the old man over and applied a stethoscope.

"Morgue," he announced shortly, folding up the instrument.

It was all so brisk, so swiftly finished.

The white-coated ones picked up the body between them, swung it up and into the waiting wagon, and closed the door upon it.

One stood on the step, impatiently waiting, while the other perfunctorily questioned the spectators to find that none knew anything of value—merely a case of heart failure.

But Stanley Sands had seen several things further; namely, that a tin cup hung on the old man's breast, and that the half-shut eyes in the pale old face had shone strangely white in the fading light.

"He was blind, I think," he said quietly to the interne.

"Maybe. These old ducks take all sorts of chances and stay out on their own when they should be in an institution." The speaker went round to the front of the ambulance, the driver stepped on the starter. The small tragedy was all but ended.

All but ended—not quite.

For at that moment, when the door went shut, when the sound of motion suggested departure, a little shaggy dog darted from somewhere among the thinning crowd, and leaped frantically onto the step of the ambulance.

The young interne kicked it off without a moment's hesitation.

Then the big car shot forward and was off down the crowded street toward that last place of pitiful peace—the morgue.

And after it, like a streak of grey went the little shaggy dog, a six-foot leather thong flying about it as it ran.

"Poor little chap!" said Stanley Sands. "Poor, faithful little fellow! The blind man's pal, of course! And if he don't get run over in that mess of ears the pound-man'll get him, sure." Then with a swift decision he hailed a passing taxi-cab. As it drew up to the curb, Sands stopped and picked from the gutter, where it had lain unnoticed, an old accordion. With it held gently in his lap he embarked on a strange journey. He directed the driver to

follow the ambulance and watch out for the little grey dog.

Three blocks later he stopped the car, and stood waiting for the desperate streak of speed which they had purposely passed. Unseeing, unnoting anything save the big, white car which held his master and which was getting so far, so very far, ahead, the dog came on. Stanley Sands made a well-calculated grab for him—and the chase was ended.

He lifted the animal up bodily and

brown eyes as he looked up the last time had stayed with the man ever since like a little white-hot lance, turning in his heart. He had barely escaped with his own life—but he had never wanted another dog.

For the first few days at sea the little grey chap was inconsolable.

He would not eat, but lay curled in a disconsolate ball, to leap up at times, dash to the steamer's rail and strain his gaze desperately into the distance.

Sands watched him patiently.

Sands coaxed him with dainties and sat with him by the hour, stroking the silken ears. But these comforting attentions only seemed to bring back dearer memories.



"Stanley," the girl sobbed, "you came—you came like this."

placed him in the taxi. He had a lively five minutes, for the little chap fought with all the strength of thwarted love to get out and away, almost choking himself in a vain effort to pull his head through his collar. But not once did he use his teeth.

When the struggle was over and the dog knew that he was vanquished, he sat down on the floor of the moving car, lifted his muzzle and sent out into the twilight the most mournful howl that Stanley Sands had ever heard.

"Loved him, didn't you, little boy?" Sands said softly, and laid a comforting hand on the small head.

And so began a new companionship for these two, thrown together by the exigencies of life. During the first two years that Sands had trapped in the white wastes, he had had a dog, a wise, happy-hearted big fellow, whose love and friendship had been invaluable; but one day a hidden flaw in a paddle had dashed Sands' canoe to pieces in a whirling rapids—and the dog had gone under. The look in the adoring

One day a girl stopped. She was a slim young creature, with brown hair and soft brown eyes, and she had been watching the small by-play for several days.

"What ails him?" she asked simply, as one traveller to another.

"He was a blind man's pal," Sands said, "and lost his master." And he told her the little story.

Her eyes were studying the man with pleased interest.

"Have you named him?" she asked.

"No. I've tried everything I could think of but he doesn't answer."

She wrinkled her level brows. "Now what could a blind man be most likely to think of? Pardner? Pard!"

Grey Boy was standing by Sands' knee, looking out to sea, and he made no move.

"We'll have to get at it that way," said the girl, "by elimination." She thought a moment, and Sands watched her, wondering that he had never before noticed how lovely brown eyes could be. Then:

"Home, boy—Homer?"

"They were always going, of course, and the little chap was ahead—Lead—Leader!"

Instantly the dog flung up his head, the sharp ears pricked to attention, the dark eyes sparkled.

"By George!" said Sands, wonderingly. "You've done it!" and she had.

With the familiar sound of the name, something of his despairing loneliness dropped from the dog, and he took new lease of life.

Time is the magic healer, love his helpmeet, and by the time the voyage was two-thirds done Sands had won him to follow willingly, to eat his food with relish, and to lay his muzzle contentedly on his new master's knee.

And something else had developed, too—a shy and wonderful friendship between Sands and the brown-eyed girl. Many a wonderful dusk they three patrolled the deck with wind whipping down from the north, and the cool stars shining. Sands found that she was going north to teach school, and that her destination was the same inland town from which he made start to the wilderness, where lay his trap-lines!

She was entirely on her own, a fine and courageous own he knew by the brave smile in her eyes when she told him she had been alone since her parents' death.

He was grateful to a beneficent fate which gave it to him to be invaluable to her in the landing, during the journey in, and in settling her in a decent hostelry in the town. He saw her several times in the week he was busy outfitting for his winter's work, and he was sorry for the dismay which he thought he saw in her brown eyes at the sordidness of the place.

It seemed to Sands that he had never found anything quite so hard to accomplish as this good-by. He stood in the dreary hotel "parlor," with his cap in his hand, and his frank face earnestly concerned as he thought of all the pitfalls spread in these far places for the feet of the innocent, and told her he would see her again in a matter of several months. And then, after a moment's thought, he said that he would come back for Christmas Eve, and at the happy light which came suddenly to the brown eyes, his heart missed a beat. He shook hands again—he never knew that it was the fourth time—and was gone.

Leader was at his heels as he swung down the narrow, snow-covered street between the pine shacks to where a hired sledge and dog-team waited before McDermot's store, loaded high with his precious provisions.

Sands stepped into his snow-shoes, fell in behind the sledge, the driver's long whip stole out along the team in a sinister thin line, and they were off for a four days' journey to the lone cabin set beside an already frozen stream. As they were well on the outskirts of the town there came abruptly from the Last Chance Saloon the strains of an accordion. Sands looked back.

On three legs, exactly where the first note had caught him, stood Leader. His nose was lifted, and every line of his body was tense as a wire. For a moment he listened, then he was gone like a streak of grey back toward the saloon. Sands' whistle, sharp and shrill, might as well have been the wind. Without anger he turned and followed.

"A one-man dog," he said disappointedly, "and always will be. Memory is more to him than I am."

At the saloon they let the dog in at Sands' request, and the crowd of men watched him intently as he searched every nook and cranny, looked into every face, smelled of every foot among them.

The master told the story and they swore softly.

"It was the accordion," said Sands; "he reverts to his past the moment he hears it. Come on, Leader, old boy, you might as well give it up."

Continued on Page 32

How Minnesota Farmers Co-operate

By Hugh J. Hughes
Markets Commissioner for Minnesota

CO-OPERATION, in Minnesota, has had a rather long and eventful history. Naturally it started with the co-operative shipping of grain, and the building of farmers' elevators as far back as the middle seventies. In the decade following southern Minnesota and the southern end of the Red River Valley came forward as the centre of the wheat production of the north, and the co-operative elevator building movement swept the country. Then the hot winds, grasshoppers, chinch-bugs and bad farming made wheat unprofitable over the southern counties, and the farmers turned to dairying, followed by the upbuilding of the co-operative creameries in the 20 years after 1890. By 1905, the livestock business had forged to the front, and the co-operative livestock shipping movement swept the state between 1910 and 1918.

And now the federation of the local co-ops. is under way.

The above outline of the Minnesota co-operative movement covers a lot of history—far more than I can give you in one short article, but perhaps I can turn a flash-light on it here and there.

To begin with, I want you to notice that our co-operation has been a natural growth. We didn't go out and say, "Go to! let us find something about which to co-operate!" The thing was there to begin with—the product, the business, the problem. And we did the best we could with poor tools. Our laws were defective, our experience nothing at all, our blunders many, our failures are strewn all over the state, but in spite of all we have gone forward, believing in the idea of farmers working out their own marketing problems with their own tools in their own way.

And in spite of all losses, all failures, all blunders, co-operation has justified itself by its results among us.

Take the co-operative elevator movement. It grew up as a necessary check to the abuses of privately-owned local elevators. Often the only way a neighborhood could handle its grain was through its own house. The co-operative notion was crude—let us 25 each put in a hundred dollars, put up a building to serve our purpose, set one of our number in charge of the business, handle our own grain, and buy and sell the grain of our less-chance-taking neighbors—at a profit.

With many and many an exception it worked. The private elevator manager was whipped into something like reason as to his margins, the line houses saw the farmers' wagons going past them to the farmers' own house, grew reasonable, and in a few years the battle was fought and won. For years past there

has been little to choose between the farmers' house and the line house next to it, as to prices paid or service rendered.

And this betterment of service is to the credit of the pioneers in the elevator movement. And in the meanwhile other events were happening. The machinery dealers, the lumber yards were "soaking it to" the farmers in the way of prices for lumber and machinery. And the grain began to drop off a little as the wheat fields swept toward the Dakotas and the western Canadian provinces. So the grain elevator began to take on other jobs—handling coal, posts, wire, salt, feed, lumber, twine, machinery—seldom all of these, usually some; now and then leaving all of these matters to the farmers' store.

So the local farmers' elevator of today is usually a steady-going middle-aged business concern, handling several lines of goods used by the farmer. These are bought and sold for profit, and the grain handled is bought and sold for profit. Hedged against on the market. Usually the stock is held in part by farmers, and in part by the heirs of those who were farmers years ago. Strictly speaking not many of these elevator companies are co-operative in the sense that word is used today; rather, they are joint-stock corporations that have passed their fighting days and have settled down to the staid business of serving the community at a fair margin of profit. But the soul of them is co-operative still, and in the "nineties" they were the mailed fist of the farmer.

Just so the creameries, of which we

have 650. When grain began to go, thirty years ago, the cow paid the store bill. The cow is still paying the Minnesota farmers' store bill, and a lot beside. But in those days it was a matter of churning the butter at home, and taking it down to the local store to trade in for calico and tea and tobacco. The local store-keeper was up against it. He had 57 kinds of butter handed him, and a poor market to send it to. So the price was poor. And the farmers had to take it or get nothing. So they began the building of little shack creameries where they came with their milk and cream. And the little creameries prospered—amazingly.

They, too, had their failures. Many of them due to too much optimism. You can't run a creamery without butter-fat, a lot of it. Now a days cows, seven or eight hundred of them, will give fair assurance of good paying volume. But we tried to start creameries with three hundred, two hundred, even less than two hundred cows—and of course we failed. But not always. We hung on, too, until we got more and better cows, better butter-makers, better markets, better shipping service.

And the creameries had their battle to fight against the cream-shipping stations, and against each other's poaching. The penny-wise, the disloyal, the "near," the "off-oxen" supported the cream stations—support them yet. But the co-operators went through the lean years and the good, and have arrived where the cream-check is the mainstay of the farming business of nearly one-half the counties of the state.

Lots of mistakes! Too many cream-

eries—far too many for modern conditions. No reason why there should be little competing creameries on every road corner, none at all! We wouldn't make that mistake now, not with the motor truck and the refrigerator car. But we built our creameries when the ox-team still was common on the roads. When it was a long way to anywhere at all.

We hired cheap help. We lost lots of money that way. We got poor service and low-scoring butter. We've corrected that in part. We did improve on the elevator plan of co-operation. We tried buying the cream, and that didn't work, so we took the cream in, made it into butter, and paid the patrons according to the butter sales. And that has worked for many years. It's the right system. And we've hit upon a good way to finance future business—say the building of a new creamery.

Issue a block of bonds, say for \$30,000, payable in series, at the option of the borrower. To offset this, and to retire the bonds, deduct two cents per pound of butter-fat delivered from each patron's pay-check, and credit it to his stock share account. Take this money and with it pay (a) the interest on the bonds, (b) the first-maturing bonds. Rightly figured out this will provide the funds for building a proper-sized creamery, fully equipped, and will retire the bonds in from seven to nine years. At the end of that time each patron has acquired an interest in the property of the creamery equal to the total of his cream delivered, multiplied by two cents per pound—and gets stock issued in that amount.

We are building fine creameries now—from ten to fifty thousand dollars, and more, going into them. We are making good butter in these creameries, and we are matching our good creameries with good cows. There is no sense in working for a poor cow. And any cow that doesn't pay her way is a poor cow. Half the cows of Minnesota are poor cows. But they are getting better. Pure bred sires are making the change. Sticking to dairy sires and good milking strains is making the change. Quitting jumping from dairy to beef and from beef to dairy is making the change. And good feeding, the use of the silo, clover, alfalfa, is giving us June pastures twelve months in the year. And our most northern counties up near

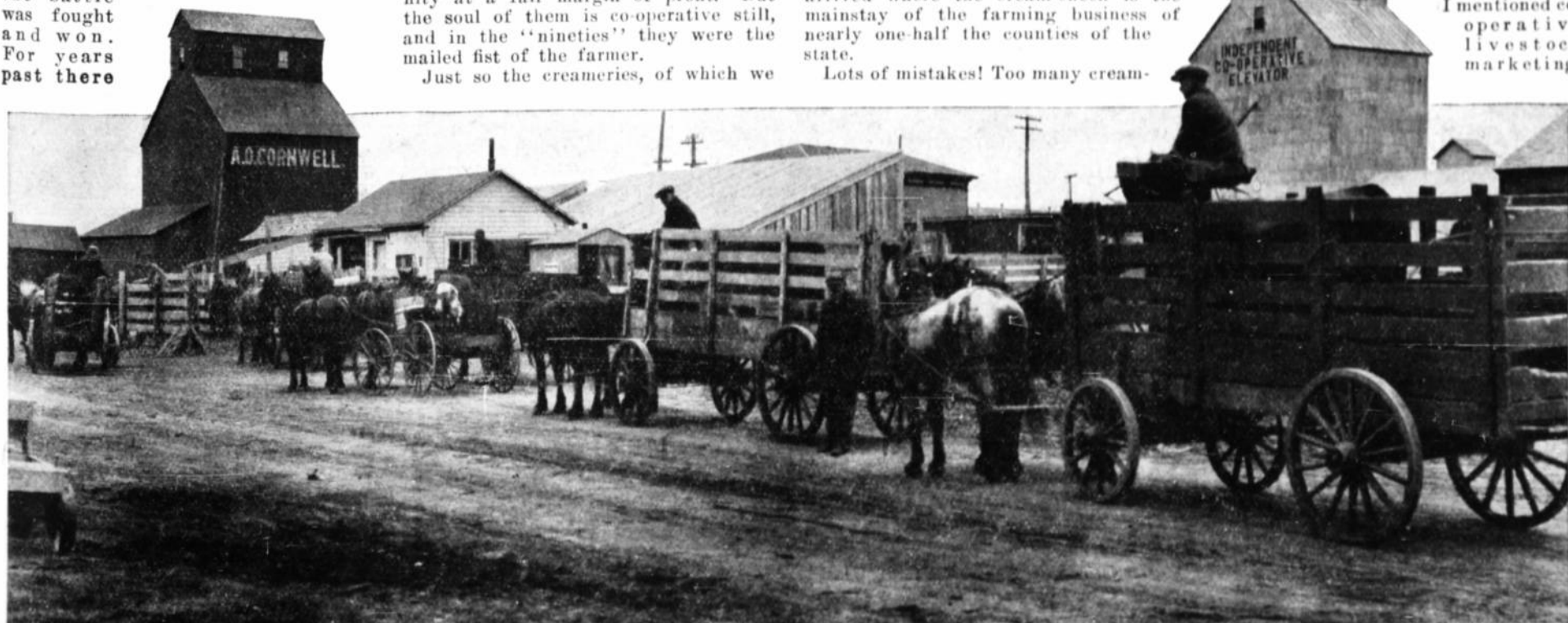
Lake Superior, where the corn crop is not sure, are finding that sunflowers and field peas are a sure silage crop. I mentioned co-operative livestock marketing.



Co-operative Creamery at Askov, Minnesota

[Photo by Horton]

Notable because starting with only 150 cows. The quality of the cows and the absolute loyalty of the patrons to the creamery brought success.



Farmers Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association—Co-operative and private elevator in background. Farmers ship together, but sell to each man's account. Losses through injury are prorated.

[Photo by Horton]

CO-OPERATING WITH THE FARMER

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture endeavors in every way possible to co-operate with the farmers of the province, and for the purpose of giving better service the activities of the department are administered through various branches, each in charge of a trained official. You are invited to take up your farming problems with these men, or directly with the head of the department.

Co-operation and Markets

This branch is at the service of those desiring information or assistance in marketing on co-operative lines, the whole range of farm products, including, among other things: livestock, poultry, eggs and field crops. Superintends the organizing of co-operative marketing associations.

Livestock Branch

Under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act, this branch purchases pure-bred sires of the leading breeds of cattle, sheep and swine for re-sale to farmers of the province, on cash or credit terms. It also sells at practically cost price, various vaccines for the prevention of animal diseases.

Dairy Branch

Fostering the growth of cream production and butter making throughout the province is the main work of this branch, and includes cow-testing for the quantity and quality of milk production.

Some of the Bulletins Obtainable from the Statistics Branch

Care, Feeding and Management of the Dairy Herd.
Cow-Testing and Keeping Dairy Herd Records.
Methods of Judging Fowls for Egg Production.
Killing and Dressing Pork, and Curing of Beef on the Farm.
Co-operative Livestock Marketing.
Control of Sow Thistle. The Control of Noxious Weeds.
Corn Growing in Saskatchewan.
Durum Wheat. The Pit Silo. Management of Drifting Soils.
Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead.
Seed Grain, Seed Treatment and Seeding.
Sunflowers for Silage. Sweet Clover in Saskatchewan.
Suggested Lines of Co-operative Production.

Field Crops Branch

Encourages tillage and cropping methods designed to control noxious weeds, and to give higher yields and improved quality of product; assists municipalities in controlling injurious insect and rodent pests, and promotes the production of seed of the varieties which have been found best suited to the various conditions found in the province.

Game Branch

Strives to maintain the useful wild life of the province; enlists the active co-operation of farmers and sportsmen generally in protecting game birds and big game. Maintains game preserves and gathers specimens and curiosities for the provincial museum.

Statistics Branch

Gathers, compiles and publishes agricultural, meteorological and market statistics, and distributes bulletins and pamphlets issued by different branches of the department.

DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE REGINA - - - SASK.

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W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer

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It's simple. Really nothing more or less than co-operative pooling for shipping purposes. We get our stock together. One man, usually the erstwhile stock-buyer that our associations have practically done away with throughout the state—usually the best stockman of them all—is our manager. He marks the stock, ships it, goes with it to South St. Paul or Omaha or Chicago—our trade splits to all three markets—and there it is taken in hand by a commission firm and sold. The account of sales is made up, the shipping charges are assessed back to each man's stock, and the balance is what you get for your steers, and what I get for mine. Losses, for there are such occasionally, are distributed, sometimes over the load, more often over the business of the year. About 70 per cent of our stock is sold in this way—and the percentage is steadily growing.

What did it displace? The old-time stock-buyer with his ability to "put it over" on the farmer, the competition of buyers, all of whom had to be supported by the farmers of a given territory. And as a way of getting the stock through the local yards and on their way to the terminal market—it satisfies.

Varied Activities

There are our stores, with a rather tragic history behind them. They are born, live and perish, and their number remains about the same from year to year. There is the successful group of cheese factories, worthy of a good article for themselves, but the tale of the creameries is theirs also. There are the local potato associations, modelled after the elevators, successful where their management is in conservative, non-speculating hands. There are the dozen-and-one other co-operative ventures in the state—bull associations, fruit marketing associations, fire insurance—a great story in itself—and all the rest. Find anything that the farmers of Minnesota are engaged in doing, and you will find co-operation grown into that thing as a living part of it.

You've got it! Co-operation started with us close at home. We had local marketing problems to meet—the lack of a butter market, the wide spread in price found at the old-line elevator, the disorganized stock market and so on. We tackled these local problems, and we tackled them together. When we got through with the battle we had a co-operative association of sorts. Some folks say we haven't got much. They don't know what we didn't have before!

Our local co-operative associations served our more pressing need. They are still serving us, though the need is not so apparent. They are the centres of our business touch one with the other. They bring us in contact with the banker, the railroad, the business world as a whole. They educate the men who must in time take the place in wider co-operative marketing that is ours to occupy. And they cannot be destroyed without destroying something that is good, useful, vital to our neighborhood and state life.

The End of One Ambitious Scheme

But they are not the last word in our co-operative need and effort. Perhaps you know something of the ill-starred Equity Exchange movement of the last twelve or fifteen years. Like you own farmers' movement to get into the terminal markets with their grain the Equity came down to the Twin Cities, and found the doors of the Chamber of Commerce locked. Said the chamber, "We've a rule against rebating, and when you give patronage dividends you rebate. Kindly quit hammering on the door!"

So they went around the Chamber of Commerce, and for a time it looked as though they were going to win through. A law passed the legislature throwing the chamber open to them. It was too late—too much division of councils, too little financial support, too much expansion just after the war, and "Finis!" has to be written over the gallant effort of the grain farmers to sit in the seat of the wheat kings.

The same problem was attacked from another angle, with more success. Taking advantage of the law opening the chamber, another group went direct to the board, bought their membership, and are operating on the floor. And now, as

Continued on Page 41

How They Make \$5 to \$20 a Week In Their Own Home In Spare Time

WHAT is this marvelous new idea that makes spare hours and half-hours at home actually worth dollars?

Thousands of women are asking the question. Women who want to have their own private incomes. Women who want to earn extra dollars for bills that are coming due. Women who want money for little luxuries, for new clothes, for pretty furnishings.

How much do *you* want to earn in your spare time at home? Could you use an extra \$5 or \$10 every week? Would you like to earn money every day without neglecting your usual duties?

Here's how! By Auto Knitting in your spare time for us. Select whatever time you like, whenever it is convenient—making use of the hours and half-hours that otherwise might be wasted. You have no one to whom you must account—no "boss." You may knit whenever you like and precisely as much as you like. The amount of your paycheck depends entirely upon you as an individual worker.

For every pair of socks you make for us in your spare time at home we will pay you a liberal guaranteed wage. Let us send you free proof that hundreds of men and women are now earning from \$5 to \$20 a week in spare time at home. Our new book, just off the press, contains actual letters from these Auto-Knitter home workers. May we send you a copy—*free*?

How Clever Women Are Increasing Their Auto- Knitter Earnings

Many women are making other garments on their machine besides the socks which we buy from them. One

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|---|---|--|
|  <p>"I have two small children to look after and my own housework to do, but during the last six months I have averaged \$65 a month Auto Knitting in my spare time."—Mrs. H. E. Stevens.</p> |  <p>"We have had our Knitter now over two years and besides paying back the money I had to borrow, we have realized our far-off dream of buying a little home of our own."—Mrs. W. A. Lemkey.</p> |  <p>"One year we kept a strict account of the number of pairs we made and found we had made 3,000 pairs at the least, and I earned over \$750."—Miss Ruth Elley.</p> |
|  <p>"I made \$350 clear from the lumbermen. For the people in town I made 600 pairs of socks and stockings and charged \$1.00 for men's and \$1.50 for women's and children's."—Mrs. J. Jacks.</p> |  <p>"I am 71 and can heartily recommend Auto Knitting to anyone requiring a sure money-maker and comfortable work. Like many elderly people I wanted to be self-supporting. I am my own boss now."—Mr. D. S. Treadwell.</p> |  <p>"I began Auto Knitting in my spare time. In 5 months I made \$275.80. We are a happier family since we can depend upon Auto Knitting for any extra money we need."—Mrs. Hewson.</p> |

are the names of young girls paying their way through school and elderly women maintaining their independence in this pleasant way. Housewives, school teachers, business women, mothers—all are on our spare-time payroll.

How about you? When are you going to add *your* name to this payroll?

woman sent us recently a delightfully knitted frock which she made in her spare time. Another woman is making wonderful little baby things of pink and white wool, some of which she uses for her own baby and the rest she sells to the local customers at an excellent profit. Many women are making mittens, golf hose, sweaters, caps, etc., which sell like hot cakes and bring a fine, big profit. A regular business of your very own! And think of it—in your spare time!

Let us send you full information. There is absolutely no cost or obligation to you. We will be glad to tell you all about this wonderful plan that makes your spare time worth money. We will be glad to tell you how you can add your name to our great spare-time payroll.

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Auto Knitting is not difficult to learn. Anyone can learn to Auto-Knit right at home. On our Auto Knitter payroll

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It costs you nothing to find out at once all about this wonderful spare-time plan. Send off the coupon NOW, today before you forget. It will bring you promptly all the information you want, full details concerning Auto Knitting and how it makes your spare hours worth dollars.

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Carols for Christmas

Ancient Customs from the Old World—Carol Singing in the West—Favorite Songs of England—By Margaret M. Speechly

ONE of the most delightful customs of the Old World is the singing of carols at Christmas-tide. For centuries, people in most European countries have made it an important part of the greatest festival in the church year. However, carols have not always been sacred in theme, as the forerunners of our tuneful songs were often secular, or even pagan in nature. After Christianity took hold of Europe many ballads about the Nativity were written, but throughout the centuries people still clung to some of their old favorites, with the result that carol books today contain both types.

The bards in olden days often used myths as the bases of their verses, and frequently grafted onto them the names of saints or the Holy Family in order to give a semblance of Christianity. Frequently a carol had as its theme a phase of national life. Awdley, an early English writer, says, that some of the old songs were perhaps meant to be sung by "wassailing neighbors who make their rounds at Christmastide to drink a cup, and take a gift, and bring good fortune on the house." The word "carol" comes from the Middle English carolen, to sing joyously. The first English carol to be known by that name is accredited to the prioress of St. Alban's, who, in the fourteenth century, wrote The Carol of Huntynge. Since that date and the present age numbers of others have been written, some with a religious tone and others entirely of a secular nature.

An authority on the origin of ancient customs, says: "When mystery and morality plays were in vogue as a means of religious instruction, and were represented in churches, monasteries and nunneries, carols grew in favor, since they were to the olden play what music between the acts is to the modern drama. Companies of singers were retained to appear before the stage and divert the audience with carols and other songs. . . . The people were fond of joining in the choruses." Then it became the custom in England for carols to be sung "by choruses of men and boys, on their annual rounds in the evening and far into the night before the great holiday." These "waits" as they were called were given tea, coffee and hot toast wherever they stopped to sing, and at the houses of noblemen, received money. Carol-singing afterwards became common in the churches and homes of England.

Carolling in Many Lands

In Wales the custom was possibly more popular than in England, while it was quite common in Ireland. Even among the Scotch, who had an intense hatred of religious festivals, many people enjoyed these tuneful songs. In Germany they were occasionally sung from a church tower. Christmas Eve in Eastern Europe is the favorite time for singing various carols in which there may be mention of God, the Virgin and the Saints, but otherwise the themes may be void of religious thought. Before the revolution in Russia, a writer said: "In the rural life of Russia, Christmas Eve is an important event. At sunset young and old assemble in the principal street, and forming in a procession, visit the houses of the resident nobleman and many other village dignitaries, where they sing carols and receive coppers in return." Poor Russia, how far she has left behind those happy days.

From these few facts it is evident that in many countries of the Old World

carol-singing has taken a prominent place in the life of the people since the beginning of history. In a new land such as this, there has been little time for building up tradition, but therein lies the opportunity of today. As a great many settlers on these vast plains have lived in the European countries, where ancient usages are handed down from parents to children, they can easily pass on to their families some of the worth-while customs of the mother countries. Carol-singing alone would considerably enrich our national life.

While it is not commonly done, there are some places in the West where people cling to this custom. One lady who spent her childhood on the prairies relates how: "In our community it was the usual thing for us to jump into a box-sleigh, on Christmas Eve, and to drive around to various homes, singing carols. Everybody knew we were coming so gave us something to eat and drink wherever we stopped." What could be more delightful than a practice such as this?

In the part of the prairie in which I lived for many years, our Sunday School superintendent, an Old Country woman, taught us to sing a large number of sacred carols. For several weeks before Christmas they took the place of regular hymns. We used small paper-backed leaflets and the Anglican hymn book. Beside this, it was (and still is) a part of our Christmas festivities to sing carols at home.

Many Old Favorites

Closely connected with these care-free days are the melodious tunes and appropriate words of See Amid the Winter's Snow, Like Silver Lamps, Good Christian Men Rejoice, Carol, Sweetly Carol, God Rest You Merry Gentlemen, Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices, No Room Within the Dwelling—each telling "the wondrous story" in a different way. Another favorite is The First Nowell. Nowell, or the French Noel (with two small dots over the e), is another word for carol.

Good King Wenceslas, always a popular song, is an example of a carol that contains no mention of the Nativity whatever. Nevertheless it ends with:

Therefore Christian men be sure,
Wealth or rank possessing,
Ye who now will bless the poor,
Shall yourselves find blessing.

To most boys We Three Kings of Orient Are, with its splendid tune, has a great appeal, as they can in turn take the parts of Melchior, Caspar and Balthazer.

Educational Value

One of the chief values of these songs, either sacred or secular, is that they teach children many old world customs and acquaint them with legends and rites handed down from generation to generation. In these days of cheap printing it is well to remind ourselves that carols for hundreds of years were passed on by word of mouth.

Today we can secure them from almost any bookseller. Some books are illustrated in colors or with pen drawings, while others have only the words and music. Christmas Carols, by Walter Broadbent and Hartley; Carols, Their Origin and History, by Wm. J. Phillips, and Christmas Carols, by Ralph Dunstan, are well worth their prices, which range from \$3.00 to 50 cents. Small paper-backed books of words can also be secured by the dozen.



The Singing Contest

How a School Concert Served to Bring a Divided Community Together—

By Margaret Phillips

TAP, tap, went the hammer of the strange man who was fastening up a large notice to the door of the old village hall. His work finished, he went to the post office and then to the general store, and left similar large notices hung in conspicuous places.

It was Saturday, the first of December. By night time the notices had been read and reread by all who came down for the week's shopping, and the news was carried back to the different neighborhoods surrounding. There never had been so much sudden talk and excitement over a notice since the days of the war. Telephones rang incessantly, children were off to visit other children and men talked at the cross-roads.

And the notice was none other than this: "The Maxwell Electric Light and Power Co., will hold a Christmas tree and festival on Friday, December 21, from seven to eleven, in the village hall of this community."

"The entertainment will be lit by the company's most excellent new lighting plant with eleven electric bulbs, power supplied by the company."

"At this entertainment a singing contest is asked for. All choruses must consist of six or more children from one school or one neighborhood. Three songs will be sung by each chorus: (1) Song of their own selection; (2) God Save the King; (3) O, Canada—one verse and chorus."

"The grand prize is a large box of candy to each child in the winning chorus."

"All children competing will receive a smaller box of candy."

"Come, let us have a merry Christmas time together."

Now this village of X—, certainly did have a village hall, but it was a tumble down old building of many years standing. Ten years ago there had been many meetings and entertainments held there, but of late years, social affairs, except dances, had been dropped entirely. The community seemed all fallen apart like a worn out chair, and no one had planned any Christmas entertainment here for many years.

Some said it was just a scheme of the electric company to display the new plant in the hopes that some one would buy it. Advertising scheme, they called it. But the children didn't care if it was! To them it meant, fun and laughter, and a sure treat of candy, for, of course, nearly every child in all that community was quite ready and even anxious, to join a chorus and sing.

Monday morning the teachers of the three schools near this village had to answer many questions, the biggest of which was, "What can we sing?" And before anyone realized it, the children were practicing different songs and debating their suitability.

Other years, everybody had held back and said a Christmas entertainment was too much trouble and worry. This year, however, the children entered into the affair with such tremendous enthusiasm that they simply pulled the elders along behind them. They were all out to win that big box of candy.

So recitations were learned quickly and practiced from kitchen chairs to admiring families every night in the week. Dialogues, drills and little plays seemed to spring like mushrooms into being under the direction of the three teachers.

But the community was so split up that no one called a meeting to arrange any details of the affair. Hearing of this, and wanting the festivity to materialize, the electric company put up another notice which read:

"Take Notice. All are invited

and welcome to this affair. Those in the community will please notice: Decoration committee, all families whose names come from A to G; refreshment committee, all families whose names come from H to P; heating and finance committee, all families whose names come from Q to Z; program committee, everybody, electric company directing."

There was a good deal of laughter over this notice. But that night Mr. Burns said to Mrs. Burns, "Say, Matilda, let's just show the Evans' what real decorations mean. I'll send away for a big red Christmas bell. That's what I'll do."

And hearing of this Mr. Evans said to Mrs. Evans, "Say, Prue! I'm no piker! I guess if Burns can give a bell we can give two or more bells."

Let's do it." So without any real planning the day before the concert saw all the families down, each doing a great deal of decorating.

As for the refreshment committee. Every woman said, "They're expecting us to put up the supper and we'll just show them what a real supper looks like. Those on the decoration committee will find we've done our part."

And so it went. Some out of good heartedness, some out of rivalry, some grudgingly met the spirit of competition and gave their interest and part. They really could hardly help themselves for nightly the children talked of little else.

Down in school A were the children of several families, of course, but two of these families had been sworn enemies now for two years. Farmer Thompson had moved his fence over twelve feet on to Farmer Nesbitt's land. He said that was the right line and investigation proved it was the right line, but the Nesbitt family resented very much the high handed way in which he had just moved his fence without discussing the matter with them.

Now at the school there were ten good singers, four Nesbitts, two Thompsons and four others. Nesbitt said his children shouldn't sing if the Thompsons did. The children cried, but Nesbitt said "No! I'll take you all to the affair, and I'll buy you candy myself, but there'll be no singing of Nesbitts and Thompsons!"

But of course all the children learned the songs, the teacher saw to that as part of the school work.

The night of the great entertainment arrived. The snow glistened in the moonlight, the runners creaked, the sleigh bells jingled. The hall seemed a blaze of light with a great light set outside to light the muffled children into the hall.

Inside the hall the smell of roast turkey, apple pie, chocolate cake and doughnuts mingled with coffee in the most appetizing way. Long tables were set from end to end of the building fairly groaning with good things to eat, while all around and overhead green boughs, red white and blue streamers held great Christmas bells of flaming red.

The children, nearly every one in new clothes, rushed gaily around or stood chattering in front of the great Christmas tree which was loaded with bags and boxes of candy and many mysterious parcels. Soon a great cow bell gave the supper call and all sat down and enjoyed the good things prepared.

The electric company had sent three men who were to judge the singing and direct the program. After the ample supper, a great white curtain unrolled, the lights were turned off and a half hour's fun was had with a moving picture. Then came the recitations,



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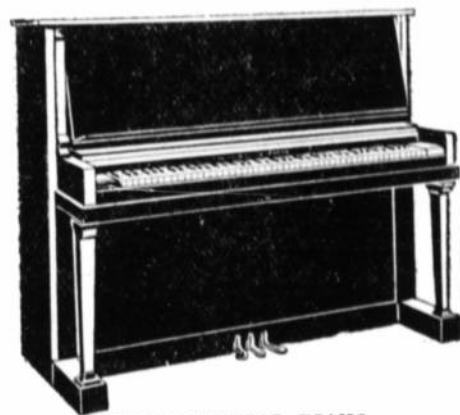
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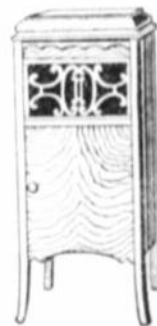
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Even floors can be made to convey the spirit of Christmas. Dominion Linoleum Rugs, so fresh and bright—so clean and so easily kept clean—create that cheerful atmosphere we all desire at Christmas time, and throughout the winter months.

A Dominion Linoleum Rug makes a wonderful playground for romping kiddies on Christmas morning. Its durability is proof against their wildest scamperings; its sanitary and germicidal advantages protect their health, while, from a practical standpoint, the ease with which it is kept clean, is a Christmas gift in itself.

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Dominion Linoleum Rugs make a practical, sensible gift at small cost. For the kitchen, den, living or dining room or for the bedroom, there are pleasing patterns in popular sizes. Or, if you care to pay less, choose a DOMINION Oilcloth rug.

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drills and dialogues, and last of all the singing contest.

Excitement ran very high. Each of the three schools had practiced endlessly and wanted those prize boxes of candy. Also the parents naturally wanted their own school to come out first, so it was a very intense audience that listened when schools A, B and C, sang "O, Canada," one after the other.

It was quite clear that school C was much ahead of the others. There were ten from it, singing. School A had but six since the Nesbitts were kept out, school B had eight. Noticing this, old man Thompson got quite excited. He wanted above all things to have their school A, win. He began to turn over in his mind what he could do to give them a better chance.

"If only those Nesbitts would sing!" his wife kept saying to him. "We'd win the prize if only those four Nesbitts would sing."

But they didn't sing when each chorus in turn sang, "God Save the King."

"By Jinks! They must sing!" old Thompson said in the noisy interlude before the final trial, and, without another word, he crossed the hall and slipping into the seat next Alex. Nesbitt, said:

"Say, Nesbitt, why can't you let your kids sing! Say, look here, I was awful sorry about that fence affair. Never thought you'd care at all or I'd have talked it over with you."

Nesbitt just sat and said nothing, but Thompson persisted.

"Look here, Nesbitt, it's Christmas! And don't you hear I say I'm sorry! Well then let's forget that fence and boost our school!"

Hearing this the four Nesbitt children rose to their feet just as the chairman called for the song from school A.

"Can we go, Dad? Oh, can we go up and sing?"

Daddy Nesbitt seemed dumbfounded by the turn affairs were taking and just looked at the children, but the mother, sensing that he wouldn't object any longer, said "Go," and he nodded his head in consent.

Then up they rushed and into the chorus and the strains of "Joy to the world, the Lord is come," rang out through the hall in splendid strength and beauty.

Schools B and C then sang their songs also.

"The prize to school A"—the chairman announced, after a short conference had been held between the judges.

"Ain't that great!" said old Thompson, slapping Nesbitt on the shoulder. "Say, but your kids are dandy singers!"

Nesbitt grinned and the old score was wiped out and forgotten in the pride they all took in the school's success.

Then a real Santa Claus gave out the candy, a box or bag for every child there, and presents for ever so many as well, and the evening was just ended when Thompson, feeling so elated over the whole affair, climbed on the platform and made a speech. He took it on himself to thank everybody for all the dandy things they'd done for this affair! Amid roars of laughter he thanked the electric company and all the committees, and then all the children, and ended by saying:

"I've had one dandy good time, and I hope you have too, Merry Christmas."

Cheers and Merry Christmas filled the hall as he took his seat.

But this wasn't the end. Nesbitt wasn't letting Thompson have all the glory. It was his turn now to mount the platform. In his speech he said he'd had such a good time he'd like to have many more evenings like it, and he moved that they hold a social gathering at least every month in the hall. His speech was greeted with cheers and the happy evening ended.

In Safe Hands'

"Where were you yesterday, Tommy Cribbs?" asked the teacher.

"Please, mum, I had a toothache," replied Tommy.

"Has it stopped?" asked the teacher sympathetically.

"I don't know."

"Why, what do you mean, my boy? You don't know if your tooth has stopped aching?"

"No, mum; the dentist kept it."

To Help the Veterans —Play This Game

Enter the Poster-Judging Competition which is being conducted in Canada for the benefit of the Veterans' Associations, and to which BOVRIL LIMITED has donated prizes totalling \$30,000, about \$138,888.00.

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The Last Sheaf

Some Curious Customs Observed by Our Forefathers at Harvest Time—By J. T. Hull

IT is a far cry from the pointed stick of the primitive farmer to the multiple plow and the tractor, from the sickle and the flail to the self-binder and the oil-driven thresher, but the gulf is much wider between the ideas of the primitive farmer regarding the forces which he enlists in his service and those of the modern farmer trained in an agricultural college. When man began to make things he intelligently adjusted means to an end; but the farmer worked always in an atmosphere of mystery. The tools he made he knew all about and could use, but the rotation of the seasons, the growth that came with spring and the seeming death that came with winter, were things he could not understand, but which, nevertheless, were the essential elements in his business. For these he sought explanations that to us, in these days of science and knowledge, seem childish, but which have survived in many curious customs of the farm, especially at harvest time.

When was wheat first

In this story Demeter is the earth and Persephone is the wheat which is buried in the ground in the winter months and comes to life in the spring. That is the story, and in customs that have almost disappeared before the modern methods in farming and the introduction of machinery, it crops up all over Europe at harvest time, although those who carried out the customs had little idea of their origin.

Old Woman and Maiden

These customs are associated with the handling of the last sheaf on the harvest field. In north-eastern Europe, up to recent times, the last ears of the corn were made into a doll, which was called "The Old Woman." This was brought home on the wagon and drenched with water, the latter being a charm to keep away drought in the next season. In other places in eastern Europe there is (or was) quite a rivalry among the reapers to get the last sheaf, it being believed that whoever cuts and binds it will be married before the next har-



The Harvest Queen

cultivated? Nobody knows. When history begins wheat is being grown, but our early ancestors in far eastern Europe and Asia Minor looked upon it as a special gift from heaven, and accounted for the gift in the manner of the times, by putting it into what we would call a story. The Greek story, which is told in a document dated about 700 years before the Christian era and which is based upon still older stories, is that of Demeter and Persephone, and runs somewhat as follows:

The youthful Persephone, daughter of Demeter, was gathering flowers, when the earth suddenly opened and Pluto, lord of the underworld appeared, seized Persephone and carried her off to be his queen of the underground regions. The sorrowing Demeter sought her daughter far and wide and learning from Apollo what had happened, she placed the earth under an interdict and vowed that neither seed nor vegetation should grow until her daughter was restored to her. The earth became bleak and barren, and mankind would have perished if the great god Zeus had not interfered and ordered Pluto to restore Persephone to her mother. Pluto obeyed, but he gave Persephone the seed of a pomegranate to eat, which ensured that she would return to him. Zeus again came to the aid of mother and daughter and stipulated that Persephone should spend eight months of the year with her mother and four months with Pluto. Demeter was overjoyed. She removed the ban on the earth which again became fruitful, and in the new fruit as a special gift from the grateful Demeter was the golden corn.

vest. It should be remembered that women as well as men work in the harvest fields in Europe. Sometimes the honor is not wanted because it is believed that the spouse will be old; that if a young man gets it he will marry an old woman, and if a young girl gets it she will marry a widower. In other places the last sheaf is hung up in the farm house and kept for luck.

The last sheaf is not always called "The Old Woman"; in some places it is called "The Maiden." Both customs prevailed in Scotland right down to quite recent times, and are probably observed even yet in a modified way. In some parts, if the last sheaf was cut before Halloween (November 1), it was called the Maiden; if cut after Halloween it was called the Carlin, that is the Old Woman. In the Hebrides nobody wanted to be the cutter of the last sheaf, and when tillage was in common there was often a ridge left, the harvesters being too superstitious to cut it. In private tillage it was the custom for the one who cut the last few ears of corn to make it up into the form of a doll, which was passed on to the neighbor who was not done cutting, he in his turn passing it on when he had finished cutting to the neighbor who was behind him and so on, the last to receive it having to keep it. He had the Old Woman with him for a year. Another custom is to keep the last sheaf until plowing begins for the next crop, when it is handed to the plowmen to feed their horses when the field to be plowed is reached. This is supposed to have a big influence on the crop. In the Highlands the last handful of wheat cut has a long Gaelic



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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The Motor Vehicle Act

The administration of the Motor Vehicle Act is under the direction of the Hon. Herbert E. Greenfield, Provincial Secretary of the Province of Alberta. The registration fees are as follows:

FEE FOR REGISTRATION

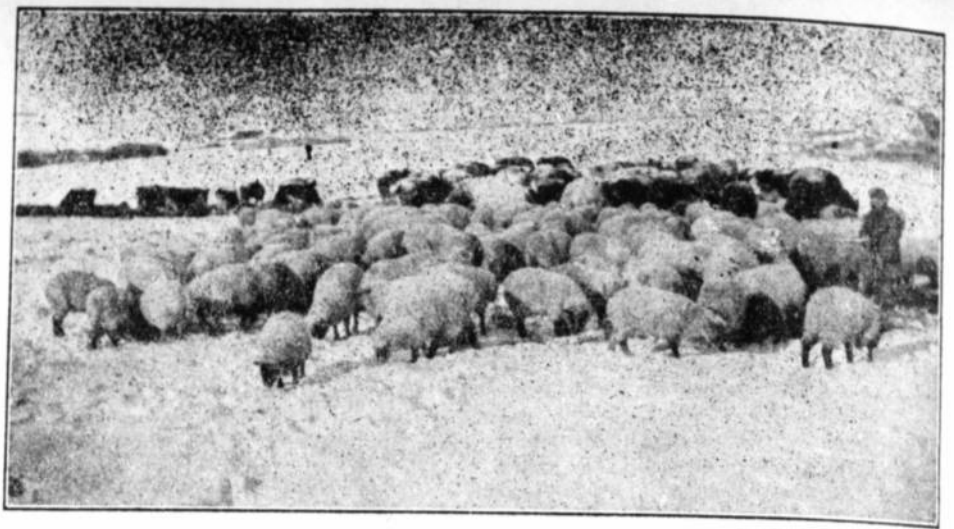
\$5.00 in the case of a Motor Cycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel-base in inches, as follows:

LENGTH OF WHEEL-BASE IN INCHES

| | |
|--|---------|
| For Motor Vehicles not exceeding 100 inches..... | \$15.00 |
| Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches..... | 17.50 |
| Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches..... | 20.00 |
| Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches..... | 22.50 |
| Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches..... | 25.00 |
| Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches..... | 27.50 |
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| Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches..... | 32.50 |
| For every Motor Vehicle exceeding 135 inches..... | 35.00 |

(The above fees include cost of one set of number plates)

NOTE—By wheel-base is meant the length in inches from centre to centre of front and rear hubs. License plates may be obtained on application at Edmonton, Departmental Offices, Calgary and Lethbridge, and from the Clerks of the Court for the various Judicial Districts in the Province.



A Modern Version of the Oldest Occupation

name, the meaning of which is "the shorn maiden." The young people are very anxious to get this handful and resort to tricks to get it, such as turning down a handful of stalks and covering it, then going back to cut it when everybody else is through. As nearly all the young harvesters try this trick the one who can keep coolest and wait the longest wins out. The reason they are so anxious to get "the shorn maiden" is because the lucky one will get married within a year. The Maiden is dressed up like a doll by the lucky reaper and carried to the farmhouse where it is kept till the New Year, when it is fed to the stock to make them thrive. In Aberdeenshire, the Maiden was carried home in a merry procession and presented to the farmer's wife. It was kept until a mare foaled and then given as the first feed to the mare. This was supposed not only to help the mare but to have very beneficial effects upon the whole operations of the farm during the year.

The Kirn

In the lowlands of Berwickshire and in Northumberland, the last cut on the field is called the "kirn," and the person who cuts it is said "to win the kirn." A custom which had its counterparts in other places in Europe was to blindfold one of the reapers, put a sickle into his hands turn him around a few times and then let him go to cut the "kirn." After he had spent a few minutes wildly slashing at the air, he would be shown where he was and another would have a try at it. The "kirn" supper is held on farms in this part of Great Britain to this day, the room being decorated with plaited airs of wheat, which are called "kirn dollies."

A curious practice prevailed in parts of France until quite recently. The farmer's wife, along with the last sheaf of the harvest, was tied up in a sheet, placed on a litter and carried to the threshing machine under which she was placed. Then the woman was pulled out, the sheaf threshed, and while it was going through the machine the woman was gently tossed and shook in the sheet, in imitation of the process of winnowing. Like Persephone in the Greek story, she was treated as though she were actually the corn.

In parts of Wales a tuft of the last cut of the grain was plaited and called the "Hag." When the last patch of grain was reached the reapers took turns in throwing their sickles at it and the one who was successful in cutting it received from the farmer a jug of special home-brewed ale. The "Hag" was then taken by some courageous harvester to a neighboring farm where cutting was still going on, and his business was to throw it, if possible, upon the sickle of the foreman reaper. As the others didn't want the "Hag" he had to look out, for trouble would surely be his if caught at the game. The "Hag," it is said, is still brought in in Pembrokeshire, but the old ceremonies have gone with the sickle. A similar custom obtained in Ireland, the person who secured the last cut taking it home and putting it above his door for luck.

The Harvest Queen

In England the name Queen used to be applied to the last sheaf which was brought home amid great rejoicing. A few heads were drawn from it and made into a wreath, which was worn by a young girl, the Harvest Queen. In *Paradise Lost*, Milton refers to this custom:

Adam, the while
Waiting desirous for her return, had wove
Of choicest flowers, a garland to adorn
Her tresses, and her rural labors crown
As reapers oft are wont their harvest queen.

The Harvest Queen, alas, like the Queen of May, has passed into realm of things that were. Farming has become a serious industry, and machinery has displaced much labor. Harvesting is a mechanical operation instead of an event in which a whole neighborhood can joyously engage, and preserve in the work the innocent customs of immemorial antiquity. The rural feasts and holidays, the spontaneous product of rural life have gone before the pressure of an industrial and a hectic age. The Old Woman and the Maiden, the charms and the superstitions of harvest have gone with the tale of Demeter and Persephone, out of which they grew. Maybe we know more today than our forefathers knew, but sometimes one wonders if with all our progress in knowledge we have learned to live a fuller life.



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Around the Festal Board

Simple Menus and Decorations—Ways of Setting the
Table—By Margaret Speechly

IN these days when household help is scarce, simplicity should be the key-note of the Christmas dinner. By making plans in advance much of the preparation can be done beforehand, while, with the co-operation of each member of the family, mother will have a better chance to enjoy herself. The first step is to select a menu that can be prepared and served with the least expenditure of energy. Here is a suggestion that can be adapted to the needs of any family:

CHRISTMAS DINNER

Clear Tomato Soup
Roast Turkey, Brown Gravy
Dressing Cranberry Jelly
Boiled Potatoes Buttered Onions
Plum Pudding, Hard Sauce
Coffee or Tea
Nuts Candies Raisins
Fruit

At a big family reunion you may prefer to omit the first course in order to simplify the serving and to save an extra set of plates and spoons. Any other kind of poultry is just as nice as turkey, while mince pies are as popular as plum pudding. Ice cream frozen with snow and salt is a nice change.

If there will be a large number for the dinner you may find it a good plan to set a table for the children in the kitchen. In charge of an older person they will enjoy being together and the grown-ups will have a peaceful meal. When laying the table be sure to use a silence cloth, as it protects the table, deadens sound, and makes the cloth appear whiter. The quilted cotton material sold for this purpose is the best thing to use, but two or three layers of thin, old blankets or flannel-ette sheeting make a good substitute. On top of this place the cloth with the centre crease running straight down the middle and the corners hanging at an equal distance from the floor. If a centrepiece is used, put it exactly in the middle, with the lengthwise threads parallel to those of the cloth.

For a Christmas dinner a nice decoration is a bowl or basket of oranges, rosy apples and bananas. A plant or vase of flowers is equally suitable, but it should be low so that people across the table can converse without craning their necks. A pretty effect can be secured by using pieces of fern to form a green star in the centre of the white cloth. Crackers for pulling at the end of the meal, if piled up, make a nice decoration. It adds to the merriment of the occasion to see staid adults putting on paper caps and blowing toy whistles after dinner is over.

Details of Each "Cover"

The suggested menu calls for very simple table service. A person should be allowed at least twenty inches if possible, in order to ensure comfort. The space occupied by the silverware, china, glass and serviette for each individual is commonly called a "cover." Commence by putting the dinner-knife at the right with blade turned inwards. Leave enough room for the dinner-plate and put the dinner-fork at the left with tines upward. The soup spoon lies next to the knife on the outside. If the kind with the round bowl is not available, a tablespoon can be substituted. This piece of flatware is unnecessary if the first course is omitted. At the left, on the outside, is placed the smaller fork for the pudding or pie.

The tumbler is laid above the top of the knife where it is least apt to be tipped over. Strictly speaking, butter is not necessary at a dinner, but some people prefer to have it, so a bread

and butter knife can be placed at the top of the forks. If butter spreaders are used one is laid across the upper right-hand edge. When a small silver or steel knife is substituted it is laid between the dinner-knife and the soup spoon. At the left of the forks lies the serviette with the open sides toward the edge of the table and the forks. Each cover should be laid one inch from the table edge.

At least two pairs of salt and pepper shakers are necessary for an average meal. One set between two people is better. Glasses are filled three-quarters full and bread and butter are arranged conveniently in the centre. The water jug remains on the table. Nuts, candy and other Christmas extras are put in small dishes and may be on the table for the entire meal, or if there is danger of crowding they can be put on at the end of the meal. People of refinement never allow a glass of tooth-picks to appear on the table.

If the dinner is commenced with soup the plates holding it are in each place when the meal commences, or else it is served from a tureen by the host when all are seated. When soup is omitted, the platter holding the turkey is laid in front of the host, with the carving knife and fork at either side. Rests for these implements are of assistance, but are not essential. Warm plates are laid in the carver's place. At his right is the gravy boat with its ladle. At his left are the two vegetable dishes with a serving spoon at the right of each. A member of the family can serve these.

Seating Arrangement

In seating the assembled company, the guest of honor, when a lady, sits at the right of the host; when a gentleman, at the right of the hostess. All the ladies, including those of the family, are served first in order of age or importance, even if the guests are all gentlemen.

Just when to bring on tea or coffee depends on the preference of the family. The best time is while the host is serving the pudding or pies, but if desired may be poured while carving is in progress, or at the extreme end of the meal. At the right of the hostess is the teapot and hot-water jug, in front are the cream and sugar, and at the left are the cups, saucers and teaspoons. A small tray for teaspoons is handy, but a holder in which the spoons are placed, bowl upwards, is never in good taste.

When a course is finished everything in connection with it should be removed. Thus the turkey, carving set with rests, gravy boat, vegetable dishes, used plates and salt and pepper shakers are taken off in the order given. Plates are removed from the left with the left hand. Glasses are filled from the right, and cups are replaced in the same way. All necessary serving spoons for the pudding should be laid on the side table or wheel-tray before the meal commences.

A woman who has to do everything herself will find a wheel-tray or dinner-wagon of great assistance, for it saves numbers of trips to and from the dining room. One can be made from ordinary lumber and casters or baby-carriage wheels. Directions for constructing one of these step-savers can be found in The Guide of December 13, 1922.

Make a Wheel-Tray

Whether you have a wheel-tray or not, let the children of ten or over remove

the dishes from the table. It is splendid training for them and allows you to have the meal in peace. Even if the youngsters don't do everything just right, they will soon learn if allowed to help every day.

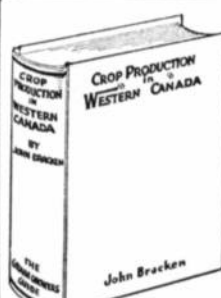
Nothing is nicer than a well-set table, and nothing is simpler, for it is just as easy to put on the cutlery, silver and glassware neatly as it is to lay them carelessly. By attention to a few details it is possible to set a table so that greater enjoyment will be derived from the meal than is possible when knives and forks are lying at various angles. With the idea of saving labor, many people put everything on the table at once, which gives a crowded appearance. It is quite possible to serve one course at a time without taking a single extra step if a dinner-wagon is at one's elbow.

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By HON. JOHN
BRACKEN

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New Ideas for Gifts

Useful Presents Easily Made at Home—How to Stencil with Crayons—
By Jean South of the Manitoba Agricultural College

IN these happy days when all are preparing for the annual bazaar, or making the gifts so welcome at Christmas, both the woman at home and the members of the girls' club will be keenly interested in articles artistically decorated with a colored wax stencil. The cheap school crayons are used, those that come in boxes with six or eight colors; so easy are these to handle that even the inexperienced obtain excellent results.

A good stencil pattern must first be procured, one that is suitable to the space that is to be decorated. It is best to choose simple designs, for a complicated outline or fine lines are not only difficult, but often make a good result impossible.

The design must be traced on to fairly thick paper or very thin cardboard, and cut very carefully, using a sharp knife with a sharp point; it will be

easier to obtain a clean even edge if it is cut on a piece of glass. The cut stencil will last much longer if it is varnished on both sides and hung up till dry.

Though nearly all the plain, light-colored materials are suitable, some of the nicest fabrics for stencilling are linen, factory cotton, pongee, crash, caseement cloth, and a good quality cheese cloth, but the rougher materials are a little more effective. The material must be light in color as the lighter colored crayons will not show on a dark ground. The place where the stencil will go is carefully marked on the material, and both are fastened with thumb tacks to a board—a large pasty board will answer the purpose.

Apply each color separately in its proper place, having first tried out the colors needed on a small piece of the material. Rub the crayon lightly on the cloth, so as to make the color even going over it a second and a third time till the required shade is obtained. A color can sometimes be improved by putting another on top of it, such as orange over yellow, blue over green or purple, while touches of black or brown if introduced will strengthen the design. When all the colors have been applied, remove the thumb tacks, and place the stencilled material between two thicknesses of newspaper and press it with a hot iron. This will remove all the wax and the colors will sink into the material and will blend artistically. When properly done the

stencilled articles can be washed without the colors running. A stencil can be much improved if an outline stitch is worked around it in black embroidery cotton, fine wool or gold thread.

Many dainty articles that can be made with a stencil decoration will suggest themselves to the worker, such as the following: blotter cover, cosy, whisk pocket, hand bags, shopping and laundry bags, collar box, table runner, dresser scarf, square, oblong or round cushions, buffet mats, pin-cushion, border for curtains, silk neck scarf, electric lamp drape.

Books with stencil patterns ready for use can often be obtained at a stationer's or bookseller's store, but if any difficulty is experienced in finding suitable designs send ten cents for two sheets with drawings of full-sized stencils.

At the bottom of the page is a full-sized design for tracing directly on to the thin cardboard to be used for a stencil. The letters A, B, C, suggest an artistic combination of colors:

- A—Blue.
- B—Yellow and orange.
- C—Green and brown.

Spots of black between yellow and blue parts are added afterwards.

Book Ends

No gift will be more acceptable to those who are fond of reading than a pair of book ends, especially if they are the work of the giver. They can easily be made at home from thin wood 1/4-inch to 3/8-inch thick, by anyone who happens to have a little coping or fret saw in the house.

From the grocer can be obtained an empty wooden tea-box, the kind that comes from India with tea and is so very strong. It is only 3-16-inch thick but will not warp as it is three-ply in thickness, and is easy to cut. After cutting the shape according to the measurements given in the illustration, the two ends are

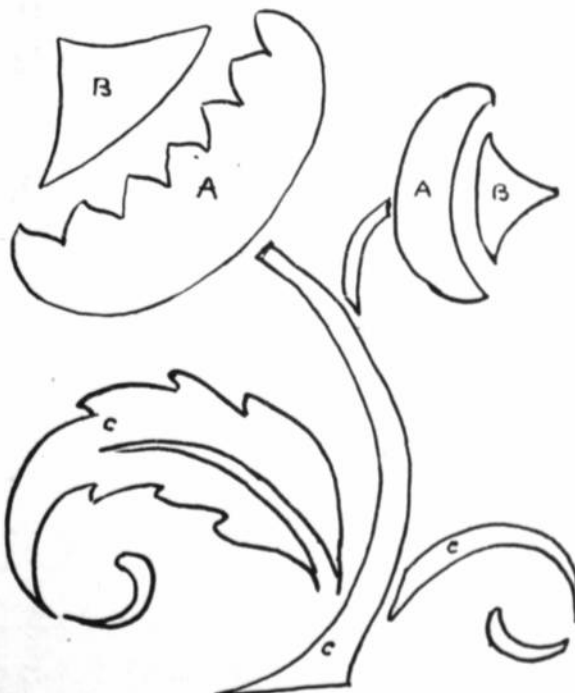
fastened on to the base with small brass hinges; they will then lie quite flat and will pack neatly away when not in use. Sandpaper the sawed edges

and all rough places on the wood and give it several coats of black enamel. Do not forget to rub with fine sandpaper in between each coat. Decoration can then be applied to the ends. This may be a stencil or a design in oil color paints, colored figures or designs cut from magazines. These are cut to suit the space and are glued on to the enamelled ends. If a white line shows where

Full-sized Stencil for Hand Bags, Curtains



Folding Book Ends made from Tea Box



Only \$1.00 After Trial

Most Beautiful Phonograph Outfit.
A Disc Machine Which Plays All Makes of Records.

An offer which removes all risk and doubt. Enables you to hear its wonderful tones and to inspect its beautiful design. Sent on free trial. You are the sole judge. If you like it, keep it, and send us only \$1.00 as first payment, after the free trial. Easy monthly payments after that.

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Write! Send letter or postcard today asking for free literature which gives you complete information about this unusual offer. Write for it today.

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School and College Directory

Regina College

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A Residential College for Girls and Young Women, Boys and Young Men. Residential life under helpful supervision adds to the cultural value of a College training.

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WE SPECIALIZE IN
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IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.
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WESTERN BOYS AND GIRLS
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STENOGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING
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Write for syllabus giving particulars.
E. A. MARSHALL, Principal
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offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Weed Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Will give SATISFACTION in any Heater or Furnace. If your dealer will not supply, write
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MOTHERS, DO THIS—

When the Children Cough,
Rub Musterole on Throats
and Chests

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then's when you're glad you have a jar of Musterole at hand to give prompt relief. It does not blister.

As first aid, Musterole is excellent. Thousands of mothers know it. You should keep a jar ready for instant use.

It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frosted feet and colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia). 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
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Better than a Mustard Plaster

Gentlemen!

—it removes dandruff
also grows hair and keeps
it in place.

7 Sutherland Sisters HAIR GROWER

Ladies!

—it grows hair and
imparts lustre.
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Western Canada Law

A compact, complete manual of the laws of Western Canada, covering all the points a farmer needs to know. A book anyone can read, understand and profit by. A digest of thousands of pages of statutes, both federal and provincial, condensed into 600 pages of large, clear, readable type, well and strongly bound.

A book of reference that will save many disputes.

This book we are offering is the third edition published in 1921. First sold at \$3.50, later at \$3.00, and now reduced to \$2.50, postage prepaid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Not at Xmas Only

but all through the year,
our Cream Patrons are
happy, just because Wood-
land Service gives a new
and more significant mean-
ing to the importance of
additional farm revenue.
We would like to number
you among our happy
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DAIRY LIMITED
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Games for Holiday Season

*A Selection of Games Suitable for House Parties
in the Winter Season*

AT Christmas time young people flock home and there is great demand for parties for young and old. Sometimes it is difficult to find games in which all can take part without elaborate preparation. The Guide has made a selection of a few games which are suitable for house parties or socials, and in which both young and old may join. Some have been selected from Games For the Playground, Home and School, by Jessie Bancroft, which, by the way, would make a delightful Christmas gift to anyone who is anxious to plan good games for either adults or children.

Beast, Bird or Fish

The players stand or are seated, preferably in a circle. One player stands or sits in the centre with a soft ball, made by crushing paper or knotting up a handkerchief. This is thrown at one of the players by the one in the centre, who says quickly, "Beast, bird or fish!" then repeats one of these classes and immediately counts ten, whereupon the player who has been hit by the ball must name some beast, bird or fish, according to the class last named by the thrower. This must be done before the latter has finished counting ten. For instance, the thrower will say as he throws, "Beast, bird or fish—bird," whereupon the player hit by the handkerchief must name a bird before the thrower counts to ten. This must not be a repetition of any bird previously named in the game. Should the player who is hit by the ball fail to meet the requirements, he changes places with the thrower. Should he succeed the thrower repeats the game by hitting some one else.

Sun Dial

As large a circle as possible is drawn on the floor of a room. This is intersected with straight lines like the spokes of a wheel which divides it into 12 sections, numbered consecutively from one to 12. One player is blindfolded, placed in the centre (on the hub of the wheel) and turned around several times to confuse his sense of direction. He then walks around inside the rim while counting 12 or repeating the verse:

"Dickery, dickery, dock;
The mouse ran up the clock
The clock struck ten,
He ran down again,
Hickory, dickery, dock."

He stops on the last word and the number of the space on which he stands is scored to his credit; for instance, if he stops in section eight, it scores eight points for him; if in section three it scores three points, etc. Should he stop with one foot on a line or outside the circle he scores nothing. The players take turns, each having but one trial at a turn. The game is won by the player first scoring 25 or 50.

Initials

For this game it will be necessary to prepare slips of paper, one for each player. At the head of the paper are written the initials of some person who will be present; under this is a series of questions which the player drawing the paper is to answer. The papers are put in a hat or box and drawn by the players. A certain time may be allowed for the answering of the questions. The answers must be written in each case immediately below the question, must consist of only as many words as there are initials at the top of the sheet, and the words of the answer must begin with the initials in their proper order. For example:

H.B.B.

1. To whom does this paper belong? (Henry B. Brown.)
2. What is his character? (Horrid, but bearable.)
3. What kind of hair has he? (Heavy, burnished brown.)
4. What kind of eyes has he? (Heavenly, bright blue.)
5. What kind of books does he prefer? (Hand-somely, bound biographies.)
6. What animals does he prefer? (Howling, big bears.)
7. What is his chief occupation? (Hammering, bulky boxes.)
8. What do you surmise regarding his future? (He'd better beware.)
9. What does he think of the opposite sex? (Hebes! Bright beauties!)
10. What does he think of the world in general? (He's becoming very bewildered.)

Cross Questions

The players line up in two opposite rows. They may be seated if they wish, but the leader stands and may walk about the room while he is asking questions.

The leader asks questions of any one in either of the two rows but the partner (the person sitting opposite) answers instead of the person named by the leader. Immediately the leader gives the question he commences to count to ten and the answer must be given before he reaches ten or the one failing to give the answer takes the leader's place. In answering a question no one is allowed to answer with the words, "yes" or "no." Anyone answering out of turn changes places with the leader.

Races

Four or five, or as many as the size of the room will allow, may be chosen to run a paper race. The racers start with a sheet of a newspaper in each hand. At the signal "go" they start away, each placing a piece of paper on the floor in front of himself so that he may step on it and while standing on that, place the other piece for the next step. In this way they travel down the length of the room and the first one to the winning line is acclaimed winner. If anyone steps off his piece of paper he has to go back to the starting line and begin all over again.

Players sit on chairs in two rows, both facing one end down the room. The one at the head of each line holds a clothes pin in his hand. At the starting signal the clothes pin is passed over the head to the second player, and from the second to the third, and so down to the end of the row. When the last person on the row gets the clothes pin he runs to a certain point, which has been previously decided upon, touches that spot with it and then runs to the head of the line. In the meantime all the players in his line have moved back one seat and he takes head place and passes the pin back over his head to the player behind. This is kept up until every player in the row has run the length of the room with the clothes pin. The row getting all its players through first wins.

Musical Boys

This is a variation of the well-known game, musical chairs. The boys stand in a line down the centre of the room. They stand with one arm akimbo, with hand resting on the hip. The leader in the line has his right arm placed in this manner and the one next to him has his left in a similar position, and so on down the line, alternate right and left arms are held akimbo. The girls, numbering one more than the boys, march in a file up and down the line, while some one at the piano plays a lively march tune. The music stops at short intervals and when it does the girls link arms with the boys they happen to be standing beside. One girl of course, is left without a partner, so she and the boy standing at the end of the line drop out of the game, and it goes on till all the players except two have been eliminated.

Find The Ring

The players sit in a circle holding in their hands a long piece of string tied at the ends so as to form a circle large enough to go around. A small ring has been slipped on the string. One player is chosen to stand in the centre and the other players who are seated pass the ring from one to another, the object being for the player in the centre to detect the ring, as it passes from hand to hand. When the player in the centre thinks he knows who has the ring, he calls out the name of that player. If right that player must take his place in the centre of the circle and the game goes on.

Contests

Cut out a dozen or so advertisements of well-known articles from magazines and remove all trade names or printed matter that might disclose what article is being advertised. The advertisements may be hung at different places on the wall, and the guests are supplied with a sheet of paper and pencil. They try to guess the name of the articles advertised. The one getting the most correct wins a prize.

Each player is given a slip of paper and pencil. Some one who has a good repertoire of popular airs sits at the piano—or lacking a piano, may sing without words—and goes briefly through snatches of one air after another, each of the players writing on his slip of paper the name of the air, or leaving a blank if he be unable to name it. The one who names the largest number of airs correctly wins.

Mother!

Child's Best Laxative is
"California Fig Syrup"



Hurry, Mother!
A teaspoonful of
"California Fig Syrup" now will
thoroughly clean the little bowels and in
a few hours you have a well, playful
child again. Even if cross, feverish,
bilious, constipated or full of cold, chil-
dren love its pleasant taste.

Tell your druggist you want only the
genuine "California Fig Syrup" which
has directions for babies and children
of all ages printed on bottle. Mother,
you must say "California." Refuse
any imitation.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON BACK

Spread To Neck and Arms. Itched
and Burned. Lasted 3 Months.

"My trouble began with a rash
breaking out on my back. My cloth-
ing aggravated it, and it kept spread-
ing to my neck and arms. It itched
and burned so that I spent many a
sleepless night. The trouble lasted
about three months. I tried different
remedies without success. I read an
advertisement for Cuticura Soap and
Ointment and sent for a free sample
which helped me. I bought more
and in three weeks was healed."
(Signed) H. M. Kramer, 566 Hertel
Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1922.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and pu-
rify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe
and heal and Cuticura Talcum to
powder and perfume are ideal for
daily toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman, Lim-
ited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold every-
where. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

DO YOU WANT A DIAMOND?

If you do, but find the price beyond your
reach, why not examine our new Gophir Gem?
It costs only about 1/30th as much as a
diamond, yet they are all alike as two peas.
It looks like a diamond, stands all tests,
and lasts forever. Made up in all the newest
14 kt. mountings. We send them on 5 days'
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Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That
Golden June Shade which
Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half tea-
spoonful to each gallon of cream and
out of your churn comes butter of
Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter
Color" is purely vegetable, harmless,
and meets all food laws. Used for 50
years by all large creameries. Doesn't
color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.
Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug
or grocery stores.
Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

Naming the Farm

Some Things that Add to the Distinctiveness and Picturesqueness of a Farm Name—Some Things to Avoid

WHAT a dignity a well chosen name lends to a farm! It shows pride and painstaking in the business of farming. Pass by a set of farm buildings and how much more easily the imagination is fired by a name! The eye strains to catch the whitened letters on the barn, while buildings and lesser objects are still a confused blur. And as the approaching plan unfolds itself the impress which the name has wrought on the mind unconsciously enters into one's estimate of the place and its inmates.

Every farm fulfils a dual function. It is the home and the place of business of the owner, and its name should be chosen to reflect these two functions. It should not be so common as to be vulgar, or meaningless, nor should it be so ambitious as to preclude its ready adoption. Nevertheless, it should satisfy the eye and ear of the social visitor, and the business sense of the man who comes to trade.

Potential Power of Words

One of the best uses to which the farm name can be put is to associate it with the farm's special product, be it fruit, dairy products, vegetables, sausages or Shorthorns. If one can suggest subtly some attractive distinction of the product to be marketed it will prove an inestimable factor in placing the farm business on a profitable basis. The Jersey cattle at Fair Acres may have no better surroundings than the neighboring cows at Spring Creek Farm, but there is no question as to which trade name will sell butter most readily. And many a pound of honey made from the rankest growth of dandelion and sow thistle made its strongest appeal to a lukewarm customer because of the label Cloverdale Farm.

Such names as Cold Springs Farm, Hillshade and Apple Crest, give a definite character to the output of the farm. On the other hand, such names do not go well with the breeding herd or the idea of the farm as a home. How could you sell by mail an aged boar that was handicapped by the name Apple Crest Champion or Bonnie View Chief?

From the home standpoint such names as Idlewild, Halcyon Home, Slumberhurst, Rest Haven, Sleepy Hollow and Dreamland are attractive, but they do not suggest up-to-date practical farm production, and they should be limited to the correct and costly farms which are the amusement of men who choose that way of spending a lifetime's earnings in city occupations.

In Memoriam

Since the close of our great national adventure, names brought back from fields of hallowed memory have come into wide use. Vimy, Cambrai and Langemark, have been freely adopted. Good names all, high in sound value, and reasonably sure of correct pronunciation from English lips. But for all the deep and ramifying roots of the English language, we who use it are very timid about foreign pronunciation,

and the veteran, who tries to perpetuate place names that jar English prejudice, will get a disorderly stumbling of heavy-footed consonants instead of the musical French of Bovigny, or the mellifluous grace of Inchicourt. Erstwhile Scandinavians and Hollanders, now the best of Canadians, who have borrowed names from their homeland, know to their sorrow how the English tongue balks unreasonably at a "K" or a "V" in an unfamiliar name, even though the offending letter is the soul of a word that rings like a challenge. Good though such names may be, they are likely to fall short of their purpose.

Such titles as Pleasant View, Grassland Farm, or Prairie Ridge, suggest that the owners need more of the high imagination and idealism of the true countryman to make their permanent occupation as farmers assured.

Root Words

If, therefore, these commonplaces are translated into Gaelic, Anglo-Saxon or an Indian word, they at once become inspirational. For example, the rather trite Fairview in Gaelic becomes Blairgowrie—what vigor, defiance, and unbending pride those syllables convey to ears unconscious of the meaning and listening only to the tune. Similarly, the sanctimonious Blessed Spot, or the unambitious and overdone Better 'Ole, in the tongue of the Ojibway Indians becomes Anoka.

In general it will be found that the old names of Anglo-Saxon or Gaelic origin which deal with nature are the most euphonious and most likely to stimulate the imagination of the visitor or the buyer. Under this magic influence the more commonly used words "place," "meadow," or "hill," become "mere," "hurst," "croft," "stow," "wold," "leigh," "dale," "lea," "brae," "mont," "mead," "dere," "erest," and "stead." Prefixes for such names are many, but the following illustrates a good method:

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| Cedardale | Craigiedale | Kendale |
| Cedarbrae | Craigiebrae | Kenbrae |
| Cedarlea | Craigielea | Kenlea |


Many more prefixes will come to the mind readily and they may be matched with the suffixes given in the above paragraph till the most harmonious combination may be found. Very obviously some of the combinations will not do at all.

Some Bizarre Effects

Manufactured names sometimes make suggestive titles for the farm, although one must be skillful to keep them from becoming too cheap. Such a name as Justamere Farm, or Unceadus Farm, hits the right spot once in a while, but it is likely to degenerate into such a thing as Iona Farm, a bare sort of a boast; or Isolda Farm—looks like a ominous brand gleefully fixed by a departing proprietor, or a chattering autobiographer's single attempt at brevity.

No one can afford to use a name that will be laughed at, whether it be Million-Dollar Ranch or Little Red Devil Farm.

Continued on Page 28



Christmas Greetings

*to our ever-widening circle of friends
in Western Canada*

and may 1924 prove a year of real progress, and of more uniform prosperity than anything that has preceded it.

The past cannot return, the future is not in our keeping, but the present is our golden opportunity that can be mightily employed in influencing what is ahead.

With resources in soil, climate and breeding stock second to nothing on earth, we have no right to nurture any feeling than that of the brightest hope.

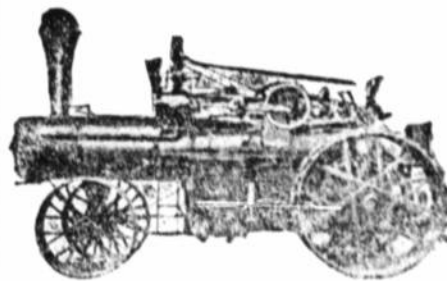
**Self-help and the Gospel of Hard Work
have brought the**

White First Quality Line

of farm machinery—Steam and Gas Tractors, Grain Separators, etc., to the enviable position it now holds as one of the finest industrial institutions of Canada.

First in Efficiency, Service and Economy

Let us extend the glad hand of service at this happy period. Tell us your needs. Our advice is freely at your disposal. Send for our new catalogue of farm machinery.



**GEORGE WHITE & SONS
COMPANY LIMITED**

BRANDON, MAN. MOOSE JAW, SASK.
SASKATOON, SASK.

*It is with great pleasure that
we take this means of again
wishing our many friends*

**A Joyful Christmas and a
Happy and Prosperous
New Year**



A Classified Ad. will find a Buyer for that Used Machinery



A Commodious Farm Home, four miles West of High River, Alberta

BRITISH ARMY MESS TINS
Lid can be used as frying pan, and container as pot or kettle.
Per tin **25c**

LONG-HEEL ROPES Made of Italian rope, 10 feet long, with long leather strap and buckle. Used for tethering artillery horses. Each **40c**

HEEL ROPES Five feet long, similar to above, with slightly shorter strap. Each **25c**

BRITISH ARMY PUTTEES
Made of finest khaki material. Per pair **95c**

Riding Reins, 50c
Genuine British Government, part worn, with two brass buckles **50c**

Riding Bridles
British Government Surplus stock. Finest quality leather **\$1.75** Each

Our Prepayment Policy on all Orders of \$35⁰⁰ Upwards

BRINGS CHORUS OF APPRECIATION FROM THOUSANDS OF FARMERS

You Cannot Make a Better Investment than in this Sensational **BEDDING BALE \$22⁵⁰**



Here is an opportunity to save considerable money on your bedding requirements this winter. Guaranteed the highest-grade British-manufactured Bedding, of beautiful hard-wearing quality. Complete bale consists of:

- 2 British Army All-Wool Blankets, in pleasing dark shades.
- 2 White Blankets of the best British military long-staple wool, size 72 inches by 90 inches.
- 2 British-made Cotton Sheets, size 70 by 90 inches.
- 2 Flannellette Blankets, 70 by 90 inches.
- 2 Pillow Cases, 42 by 31 inches.
- Full Size Honeycomb Bedspread, colors, pink or white.

Each outfit sold with our money-back guarantee. Complete outfit **\$22.50** for

British Government Velvet Cord Trousers
Sizes 33 to 37 only **\$2⁹⁵**

These were made for British labor battalions during the war, and are just right for the hardest kind of farm wear. Sizes 33 to 37 only. Per **\$2.95** pair, only

Exceptional Price Opportunities in RIDING BREECHES AND LEGGINGS

BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES—These Riding Breeches were made for the British Government for the use of officers in the British Army in India, and are made of high-grade khaki serge, with two slash-pockets and self strappings. You'll like their soft texture and lasting wearing qualities. Sizes 30 to 38 only. State waist measurement. Sold with our **\$4.25** money-back guarantee, at, per pair

Hugh Purchase of BRITISH GOVERNMENT PRUNELLO RIDING BREECHES—Guaranteed wind and waterproof material. Made of the finest quality silk and wool, in the finest dark khaki shade. This is one of the finest lines and breeches we have ever seen, and we can thoroughly recommend it. Two side pockets, two hip pockets with flaps, one watch pocket. Belt loops, self strappings. Easily worth \$12. All sizes. **\$4.90**

Our price, per pair **\$3.25**

BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES—With buckskin strappings. All sizes. **\$3.25**

Sensational value at, per pair

DITTO—With leather strappings. **\$3.95**

Per pair

British Government Officers' Trench Coats
\$23.75 Each

There is nothing better for farm wear than these high quality triple-lined Gabardine Coats. Made for all-year-round wear, with detachable fleece lining for winter. An ideal garment for your \$35 order. Linings are as follows:

1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining.
2. Oilskin interlining (not rubber which is perishable).
3. Check lining.

Give Height and Chest Measurement when ordering. **\$23.75** Each

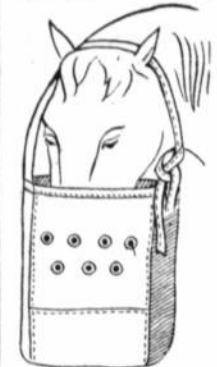


DANDY BRUSHES
of Superior Quality **25c each**



We can't tell you how glad we were to be able to get a large supply of these Dandy Brushes to sell at this low price. They are the best quality you can get, and it would pay you to put in a stock for future use. We sell them with our strongest possible endorsement. Each, only **25c**

British Government NOSE BAGS



Made of heavy cotton strongly reinforced, with ventilators. Absolutely new. Amazing value at, each, **65c**

British Government SLEEPING BAGS, \$9.75
Genuine British Government surplus stock. Made of waterproof duck, lined with sheepskin and interlined with oilskin. You can sleep out in the open on the coldest night, and keep warm in one of these. Each **\$9.75**

Halter Shanks
Nine feet long, complete with ring. Made for British cavalry, and are amazing value. Each, **25c**

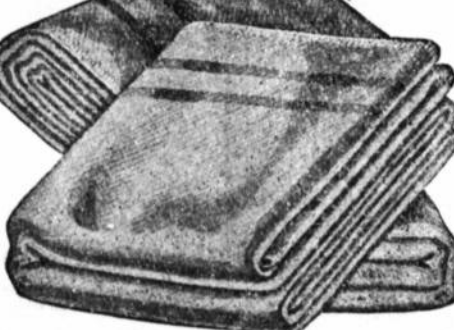


White Web Surcingles
Now, made of best British military web, with leather straps and buckles. 7 feet long by 3 inches wide. Each **50c**

British Government Leather Surcingles
Partly worn, but in fine condition. Useful for making and repairing halters, team lines, harness, etc. Each **40c**

BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS

\$1.65 EACH **\$1⁶⁵ EACH**



We're proud of these British Army Blankets, because they have enabled us to satisfy thousands of customers this year by providing them with warmth at a nominal cost. You can wash them as often as you like, and they will wear for years. Your money back if not satisfied. Each **\$1.65** only



Thousands of Farmers are buying these Suits. Why not you?
Young Men's Suits \$6⁹⁵
SIZES 32 TO 36 ONLY

These are All-Wool Tweeds and Serges, made to the order of the British Government, well-tailored, cut in up-to-date styles. No other firm in Canada can supply a suit of equal value for anything like this price. State height, weight and chest and waist measurement. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Measure carefully. Per suit, **\$6.95** only

BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS—All leather, spring front blocked, without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. Especially suitable for riding and farm wear. **\$2.75** Give calf measurement.

British Army RAZOR
Shaving Brush Free
Razors made of best Sheffield steel, most of them hollow ground. Complete outfit. A wonderful bargain **25c** for only

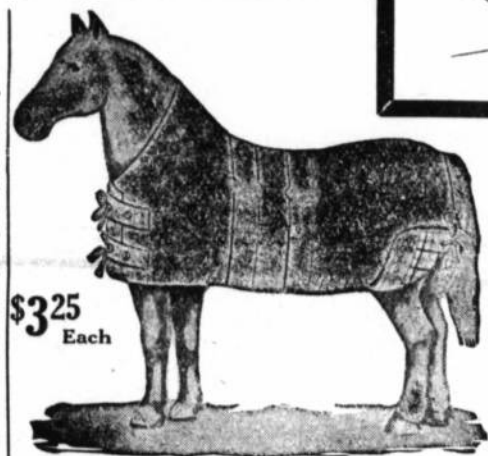
BRITISH ARMY Prism Compasses
As carried by every British officer during the war. Bronzed brass case, 2 1/2 in. diameter, luminous dial. Complete with leather case and sling. **\$5.00** Each

New British Army Radiolite Compasses

In strong hunter case. British Government tested and stamped. Can be read easily in dark. Don't be without one at this price. **\$2.25** Each



British Army Pullover Sweaters
These sweaters we can strongly recommend. Made of finest quality wool, and guaranteed to wear well. Who would be without a sweater at this price? **\$2.95**



\$3²⁵ Each

No Other Horse Blanket is in such Great Demand

British Government Horse Blankets

The highest-grade horse blanket to be obtained in the West, and the lowest priced. Direct from British Government stocks. Warmly lined, with surcingles and brass eyelets. Worth at least double what we ask. **\$3.25** Each

British Army All-Wool Grey Flannel SHIRTS

Made of natural grey flannel, double-breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Very durable and exceptional value. State size of collar. Each **\$2.45**

Larger-Sized Men's Suits \$9⁷⁵

SIZES 37 to 40 ONLY
For the larger-sized men these suits are a real inducement. Made for the British Government in all-wool tweeds and serges, they are amazing value at this price. You get your money back if you're not satisfied. Give height, weight, and chest and waist measurement. Sizes 37 to 40 only. Per suit, **\$9.75** only

Find Room in Your \$35 Order for One of These HAVERSACKS



Slightly soiled, but remarkable value. Each, only **45c**

British Officers' Boots \$4⁴⁵

A fairly light, very hard-wearing boot of the best British manufacture. An all-leather Tan Derby, leather-lined throughout. State size; no half sizes. Per pair **\$4.45**

British Officers' Semi-Willow Calf Boots
For the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Good-year welt, screwed and stitched. Per pair **\$5.35**



JOHN CHRISTIE ALL BRITISH MAIL ORDER HOUSE



Apology To Our Customers

For several weeks we have been busily engaged from our old store on Jasper Avenue our new magnificent 101st Street. It is to transfer a big retail firm, with million dollar store building to another though we tried to minimum of inconvenience our customers, it that delays in shipment occur.

To make matters removal occurred very busiest time ever experienced. the contractors to work before our building was fully completed, arriving daily by and although we night and day was possible to prevent delays.

All our goods are direct from the manufacturer, and had no less than a on the way to us by and Edmonton. As was not ready when rived, we had to reings temporarily, unlarge warehouses hundreds of bales of Supplies. It was in to unpack most of could deliver them to ing, and our shipping quently, had the gr in filling orders.

To the thousands who did not receive promptly we hereby cere and heartfelt under ordinary circ sometimes impossible orders on the same ceived, as although way in advance of shipping and transp mean that our stock plished as prompt like.

We are now having the most modern business Canada, equipped facility for conducting mail-order business and with ample room We thank our customers kindness and forbear difficult and trying and we would like that we are now orders promptly. the fullest possible will, and we will, in that good-will by the best possible service



JOHN CHRISTIE
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHERS
10154-101st ST., ED.



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CHRISTIE
IN CANADA FOR
MENT SURPLUS
SUPPLIES
MONTON, ALTA.

Hame Straps

Made of best leather. Splen-
did value at, each **15c**

RIFLE SLINGS

As used by the British
Army. Made of high-grade
leather, 4 feet long by 1 1/2
inches wide. Each **30c**

WAGON COVERS

Size, 24 feet square. Made of the highest
grade brown duck, thoroughly waterproof.
Can also be used for covering stacks, implements, etc. Each **\$39.00**

Genuine British Army Khaki ALL-WOOL GLOVES

Very highest quality. Beautiful soft, warm wool. Per pair **25c**

Don't Forget These

PURE WOOL MITTS

Navy color, made of highest quality wool. Per pair **30c**

John Christie Moves Big Stock to New Building

ORDERS FOR THESE BRITISH GOVT. SUPPLIES CAN NOW BE FILLED PROMPTLY

British Govern-
ment All-Wool
Two-Piece

Underwear

Without a doubt the best value on the market. High-
est quality, long-
strand wool, extremely soft
and non-irritat-
ing. Our strongest guar-
antee of value goes with it.
All sizes. Give waist
measurement. **\$2.95**
Per suit

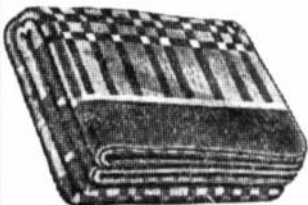
Genuine British Government Admiralty TOWELS

Magnificent quality in white Turkish design, with fringed ends. Size 50 inches by 25 inches. No finer quality on the market at any price. **\$1.95** Per pair

Genuine British Government Army TOWELS

Size 43 inches by 21 inches. In neat striped designs. Super quality. **\$1.10** Per pair

Driving Comfort Costs But Little



STEEL MANGER CHAINS, 45c



This All-Wool Auto or Driving Robe is made from super-quality woolen yarns, in taste-fully-blended colors. Size, 60 inches by 80 inches. An ideal Xmas present. Will last a lifetime. Each **\$3.95** only

Direct from Brit-
ish Government
stocks, these
Manger Chains,
made of best
British steel, are
winners.

Each **45c** only

REAL BARGAINS IN BINOCULARS

Made by the world-famous firm of
Lemaitre, to British War Office spec-
ification for officers' use in the war.
Each glass tested and passed and en-
graved with maker's name, and bears
British Government mark and ap-
proval number. Dull oxidized body,
covered with fine Morocco leather.
Central-screw focus. Supplied com-
plete in brown leather sash-made
sliding case, with shoulder strap. These
are worth in the regular way at
least \$30, and are **\$12.50**
remarkable value for



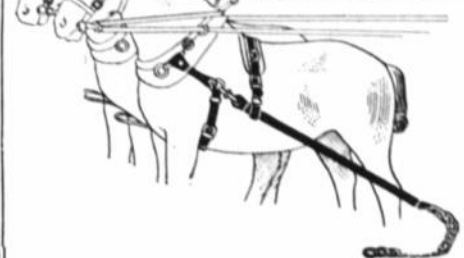
Combination
Cape and
Ground
Sheet

\$1.25

Used by des-
patch riders
during the
war. Can be
used either
as cape or
ground sheet.
Every season
on the farm
brings a good
use for this
article. Un-
equalled
value **\$1.25**
at



Extraordinary Bargain in a PLOWING HARNESS SET



You may not be able to save so much money in the spring, so you had better order now. Set of four leather-covered wire-cable traces, made for British Government for hauling heavy guns, and practically indestructible. Complete with belly and back-bands. Most remarkable value ever offered in the West. **\$9.25** Per set

Our Newest Sensational Offer South African Field Boots

Less Than Cost Price
For These Solid Leather

Boots

Only the fact that we made a huge purchase enables us to sell at this astonishing price. The same kind that we have been selling for \$5.50 and \$4.90 per pair. We ordered a tremendous quantity and named our own price. Made of the choicest full Kip Tan Leather, leather-lined throughout, and absolutely waterproof. Note these five points: (1) Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; (2) Stout first all-leather sole; (3) Patent waterproof layer between the two soles; (4) Stout, solid bend outer sole, fully damp and waterproof; (5) Double water-proof tongue. State size required; no half sizes. Note stamp on sole; no others genuine. **\$4.25** Per pair



British Officers' Pigskin Saddle



This British Officers' Pigskin Saddle, as illustrated, is another of our many fine bargains, as if it were manufactured today the cost of the labor alone would be much more than the price we ask, to say nothing of the fine quality material of which it is made. Sold on our money-back guarantee, and endorsed as a real worth-while bargain by thousands of our customers. Each saddle has a safety stirrup strap release. Don't overlook this when you are sending your \$35 order. **\$13.45** Each, only

Exceptional Value in AUTO COVERS, \$20



Made of Green Willenden proofed light canvas—absolutely the best material of the kind made. Thoroughly waterproof. Size 15 feet by 18 feet. Has a variety of uses. Use it for your car and protect the varnish from sun or moisture. Ideal for winter storage for your car. Can also be used to cover machinery, stacks, etc., or for camping. Each **\$20.00**

Women's Royal Air Force SUITS

Indispensable for women's work on the farm. When milking cows, or churning, or doing odd jobs, just slip on one of these suits. Made of best Khaki Canton cloth, and consisting of smart jacket and pants. Complete suit for **\$2.95**

British Government Collapsible WATER BUCKETS

Made of heavy Willenden water-proof and rot-proof canvas, with rope handle, for use in the British Army. Will last for years. Very useful on the farm. **60c**



MEN'S BALACLAVA ALL-WOOL CAPS

Made of high-grade wool in a variety of shades. Great for the cold weather. Each, only **35c**

MEN'S PULLOVER MITTS

ESKIMO BUCKSKIN PULLOVER MITTS—Specially tanned, elastic wrist, generous size. Buy these for real comfort and service. **\$1.25** Per pair

HOGSKIN PULLOVER MITTS—Flexible, but very strong, and will give lasting wear. **95c** Per pair

All-Wool British Army Socks



Made of highest-grade grey wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale price. **45c** Per pair

Heavy English ALL-WOOL HEATHER SOCKS—In dark shades. **40c** Per pair

BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Navy Serge

\$1.25 Per Yard

This serge is 31 inches wide and is exactly as manufactured for the British Navy. It is made of pure wool, dyed with Indigo dye, and the color is absolutely fast, whether exposed to the sun or washed in soda.

Here's What You Can Make From It:

2 1/2 YARDS will make a pair of Men's Trousers, a Woman's Skirt, a Girl's Frock, or a Small Boy's Suit.
SEVEN YARDS will make a Woman's Coat and Skirt.
FIVE YARDS will make a Woman's Dress.
SEVEN YARDS will make a Man's Suit.
Take as many yards as you like at **\$1.25** Per yard



An Ideal Christmas Present

British Government

SADDLE \$11.35 OUTFIT

Give One to Your Growing Boy for Christmas

His delight will increase your own enjoyment. We give a Pair of British Cavalry Jackboots Free with each outfit. Thousands of satisfied customers. Complete outfit consists of Genuine All-Leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 4 1/2-lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket, Riding Bridle, with lines and bit, Military Tethering Rope. Mark this for inclusion in your \$35 order. Complete outfit for only **\$11.35**

BRITISH ARMY BRACES

Super-quality for the hard-
est kind of wear. **50c**
Per pair
BRACES—Similar pattern
to above of good
quality. **25c**
Per pair

Genuine British Army

ALL WOOL

Cardigan Jackets

These Cardigans are
super value, guaranteed
all-wool, winter weight.
An ideal Xmas present
for your friends.
Each **\$2.45**
only



BLANKETS

That Will Wear For Years

These Blankets are the greatest bargain ever offered in Canada. They are downy, warm and cozy, and will wash and wear for years. They would make splendid Christmas presents.



OFFICERS' WHITE BLANKETS—Made of finest military long-staple wool. Big weight, eight-pound blankets, size 70 inches by 90 inches. Just right for full-size bed. Worth \$12 per pair. **\$8.00** Our price, per pair

OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS—Similar to above, but a beautiful dark grey shade. Weight, nine pounds. Size, 70 inches by 90 inches. **\$8.00** Our price, per pair

The flavor satisfies.

Gold
Standard
Tea

The Godville Company Limited.



34

"An old favorite
in a new dress"



The
BIG BAR
of Real Soap

Biggest in weight
Best in Quality

Ask Your Grocer



All Free! 97 Piece Dinner Set and Lovely
Set of Rogers Spoons 1K.

YOU can secure without a penny of cost, a lovely set of half-dozen Wm. A. Rogers teaspoons and this magnificent 97-piece English Dinner Service. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 bread and butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, pickle dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious house-keeper. The beautiful set of teaspoons are in the famous Wm. A. Rogers "Rideau Castle" design beautifully finished and fully guaranteed for wear and satisfaction.

Read Our Wonderful Offer

We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Fairy Garland". It is so delicate and fragrant that we know every woman who tries it once will use it always, so we are sparing no expense to secure representatives in all parts of Canada who will help us by introducing this lovely new perfume to their friends and neighbors. That is why we offer to give away this magnificent and costly premiums.

Will you sell just 16 bottles among your friends at only 25c each?

You can do it quickly and easily in your spare time as everybody you know will gladly try a bottle of this lovely new perfume at only 25c. Send us your name and address to-day and we will send you the 16 bottles all postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our money, only \$4.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling

any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.

Remember

you take

no risk, as

we take

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reward you

for what

you do sell,

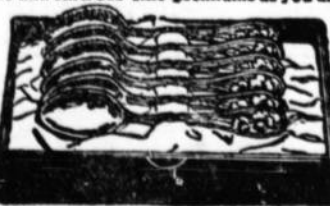
and arrange

to pay all

delivery

charges.

Write to-day. Address



DEWKIST PERFUME CO., Dept. D.26 Toronto, Ont.

Naming the Farm

Continued from Page 25

The Breeder's Interest

Perhaps the owner's hopes carry him forward to the day when he will own pure-bred livestock. In that day it will be highly important that the naming of the farm will have been carefully done for it is good advertising to use the farm name in pedigrees. Therefore the farm name should be one that combines well. Have one that is rhythmic. The Canadian Indians have bequeathed on us some wonderful place names—three and four syllable words, with the accent on the second syllable. Assiniboine (not Assiniboia—a musical flight which ends in tragedy), Algonquin, Winona, Ponemah. If there is a likelihood of using the farm name for livestock the name should not be too long since it may burden an animal and very often it is difficult to find animal names which combine well with long farm names.

It is desirable that the name should be such that alliterations—the repetition of important letters—may be used in naming members of the flock, herd or stud. Animals like Bonnie Buchlyvie, Fairholme Footprint and Rookwood Rival remain in the mind as much because of the singularity of the sound effect as because of their own merit. Certainly the memory remains after Sir Everard, Barmpton Rose and King of the Groves, animals perhaps equally famous, have passed out of recollection. For the same reason, wherever it is possible, it is well to work alliteration into the farm names. Those famous farm names that breathe the atmosphere of Scottish husbandry—Ballindalloch, Glengarry, Lessnessock and Kirriemuir, were conceived in this way of thinking. As a general rule Anglo-Saxon farm names have not the same bold vigor as Gaelic names, but in rhythm they take second place to nothing else in the world.

And speaking of rhythm, if the title contains two words the latter should be selected with care. If the first has an even number of syllables so should the latter; if the first has one or three syllables, the latter name should be likewise composed. For example, from the standpoint of rhythm alone Park Mains and Doune Lodge, are good combinations, infinitely better than Park Warrens. Rookwood should stand alone rather than to add the single syllable farm. Talbothays Farm, reminiscent of Thomas Hardy, and the wonderful use he made of place names in the Wessex Novels, is a good combination, the three syllable title taking single syllable addition. Assiniboine Lookout is more picturesque as well as more rhythmic than Assiniboine Ranch.

A list of desirable farm names is given herewith for the use of those interested. It is not particularly comprehensive, but contains enough variety to aid in creating other names:

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Aldershot | Kenilworth | Thornaby |
| Avondale | Lindenwold | Tuscola |
| Avonlea | Mendenhurst | Thorneliff |
| Briercrest | Netherhall | Taunton |
| Boldwood | Norrington | Withamstead |
| Cedarcroft | Oakmead | Winterbourne |
| Craigeyrie | Ravenscrag | Windermere |
| Fairholme | Ravenswood | Woodcliff |
| Flossmoor | Strathallan | Wildwood |
| Hazelmere | | |

BEG PARDON

In The Guide issue of October 31, we published a picture of two ladies picking crab apples, and mistakenly printed the name of John Glambeck underneath, as the owner of the trees. Our apology is due and freely given to A. Heyer, of Neville, Sask., who at various times has sent us photos of his horticultural undertakings.

Once a suitable farm name is chosen it should be guarded jealously even to the point of copywriting it. If the owner of the country estate is to profit at all from his breeding and marketing operations he must be sure that no one else uses the names to which he has given a value. In the livestock end he must be careful that no competitor sells stock under names which he has come to regard as his own. The cattle romances of Kirklevington, Killerby, Sytton, Uppermill, Ballindalloch, and a host of others lies as much in the names and language in which their breeding operations were clothed as in their actual accomplishments.

Eyes on the Turkey Market

At this season the turkey undoubtedly holds the stage. Whether it be in the mind of the producer in the country, the dealer or the consumer, the big question is "What are turkeys going to be worth this Christmas?" It all depends. It is a pretty safe gamble that the old law of supply and demand will have a good deal to say about it.

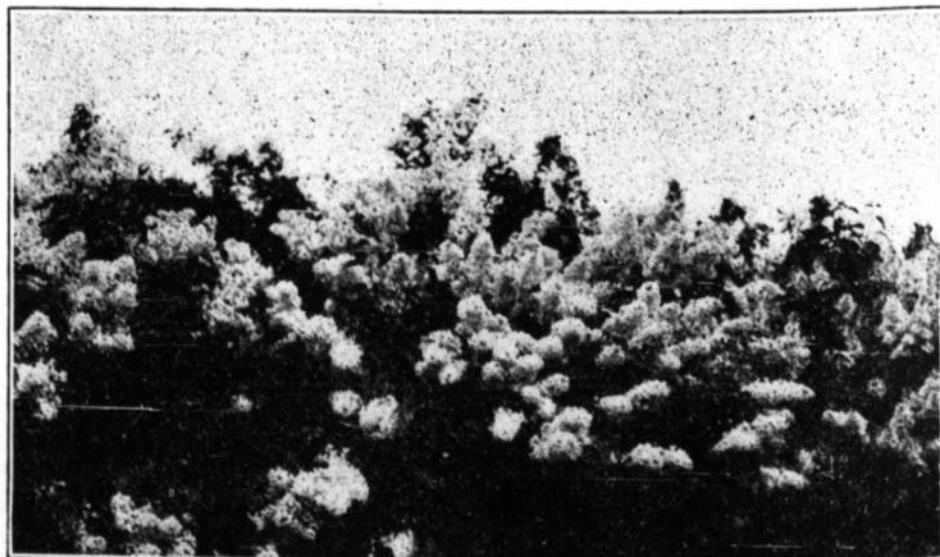
Interested readers of the press will no doubt have observed numerous references during the last few weeks to an abnormal turkey crop this year. So regular do such occur that one is almost inclined to believe they are misplaced news items which should have appeared under the heading "One year ago today." In fact if all such reports which have gained circulation in the last few years were founded on absolute fact, someone would have long ere this been striving for a monopoly on cranberries, the most essential accessory to a successful turkey Christmas dinner.

Adverse Factors

It would be well for producers to consider both sides of the question and not act too hastily. It is true that certain sections of the West have a larger turkey crop than in previous years. We have already heard of these. On the other hand huge sections have a production decidedly below normal. We all remember the late, cold, wet spring only a few months ago. Many of us, too, know that very young turkeys are particularly susceptible to cold, wet weather. Indeed, this factor has reduced the turkey crop almost to a negligible quantity in some sections.

At least one of the larger-producing sections of Manitoba has been so affected. The majority of the farmers in this section intended to raise more turkeys, as many of them obtained good returns last year and saw visions of them this year but they were "licked" on the hatching and rearing end of the

Continued on page 46



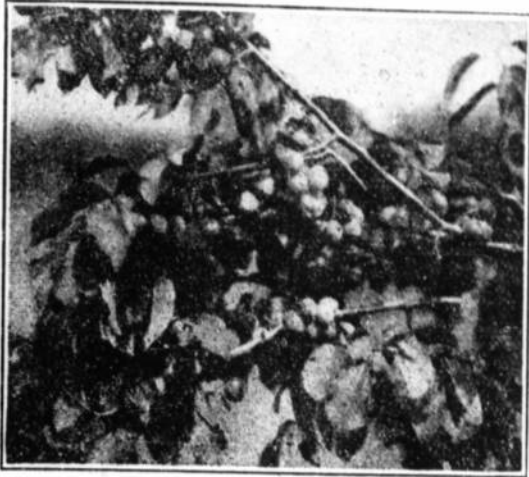
A Gorgeous Display of Lilacs on Fogelvik Farm, Andrew Anderson's Home, at Alsask

There's a Bargain for You on the Classified Page

Northern Fruit Growing

A Visit to Boughen's Fruit Farm at Valley River, near Dauphin, Manitoba—
By George F. Chipman

I CAN make more money on an acre of plums in Manitoba than from an acre of oranges in California, and that is no guess. For ten successive weeks, beginning the first week of August the trees in my orchard are loaded in succession. This is a statement made by W. J. Boughen, at Valley River, Manitoba, ten miles from Dauphin, and 160 miles north of the American boundary. I spent a day with Mr. Boughen on his farm last August, and while I do not know anything about growing oranges in California, I have no reason to doubt that a plum orchard in Manitoba is a very profitable proposition. He is growing plums of many varieties in abundance, and he has the best possible market right at his door. People drive 25 or 30



The Pembina Plum as it Grows at Morden
Boughen has not yet tested it thoroughly at Valley River.

but it is rather a surprise to find such a wide variety of excellent fruit being produced a hundred miles north of Winnipeg. Considering the climatic conditions prevailing in that district there can be no doubt that the fruit belt is due to be moved a long distance north in the next few years.

Plums Sweet and Luscious

Mr. Boughen thinks very highly of a number of the improved native plums that have been developed in Manitoba and in the Northern States, and has also selected some new ones himself of real promise. Among the best Mr. Boughen rates the Assiniboine and Mammoth, both of improved native stock. The Assiniboine is a bright red when ripe about five and a quarter inches in circumference,

ripening September 1, while the Mammoth is only slightly smaller, a deeper red in color with a bluish bloom, ripening about August 25. Both of these plums bear well at Dauphin, and there is never a sufficient supply for the local market.

The Valley River and Stevens are two pure native plums that have been selected for a number of years and are splendid fruit. They usually ripen earlier than the Assiniboine and the Mammoth. The Valley River is a yellowish plum with a dark red cheek which originated on Boughen's farm, and he believes will probably prove hardy as far north as any plum being grown today. The Stevens is also a yellowish plum with a red blush. The Wilson River, another plum that Mr. Boughen has developed from native fruit found not far from his farm, is a real bright red, very beautiful in appearance, which ripens about the same time as the Assiniboine. The tree is one of the best in form and hardiest which he has grown. All of these plums are good for eating raw when ripe and excellent for cooking and yield well.

Hansen's Hybrids

Two plums which do exceptionally well at Morden are the Pembina and the Waneta, very large beautiful red fruit and heavy bearers. Boughen is growing both of them, but has not had them long enough to fruit. He is a little doubtful of their hardiness as far north as Dauphin.

The Pembina, Cree and Ojibway are crosses between the Manitoba native with some of Luther Burbank's best California plums. The hybridizing was done by Professor Hansen, at the South Dakota Agricultural College, and if they prove hardy in northern Manitoba they will be a great addition to the fruit possibilities of this country.

Mr. Boughen is very enthusiastic, however, about some of Prof. Hansen's other crosses which he has grown for some years, and proven very hardy and prolific yielders. Chief among these are the Sapa with dark wine colored flesh. It is a cross between the wild native sand cherry and a red fleshed Japanese plum. The other hybrid is the Opata, a cross between the native sand cherry and Burbank's Gold plum. It is a greenish flesh of about the same size as the Sapa fruit, and through August and even into September, these plums ripen and stay on the trees. In fact, Mr. Boughen says they stay on the tree longer than any other plum that he grows. They are both very richly flavored, splendid for eating raw and unsurpassed for cooking.

FRESH FROZEN FISH

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|---|-------------|
| LAKE SUPERIOR FRESH FROZEN HERRING, per bag, 100 lbs. | \$4.25 |
| BEST BRITISH COLUMBIA RED SALMON, per lb. | 15c |
| FRESH FROZEN DRESSED WHITEFISH, per lb. | 12c |
| FRESH FROZEN LARGE PICKEREL, per lb. | 10c |
| A nice assortment of 100 lbs., 25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Soles or Brills. All boxed for | \$9.00 |
| Half box same assortment, 50 lbs. | \$4.75 |
| A complete assortment of 100 lbs. of Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish and Inland Clear Water Lake Fish, all boxed, \$10; Half box, 50 lbs. | \$5.25 |
| Jackfish | per lb. 5c |
| Tulibees | per lb. 5c |
| Soles | per lb. 10c |
| Brills | per lb. 10c |
| Black Cod | per lb. 13c |
| Salmon, Pink | per lb. 11c |
| Goldeyes | per lb. 7c |
| Halibut | per lb. 15c |

NO CHARGE FOR BOXES OR PACKING. Write for any special variety wanted. All kinds of Smoked Fish. Send Cash with order. We ship from Winnipeg only.

NORTH WESTERN FISHERIES COMPANY

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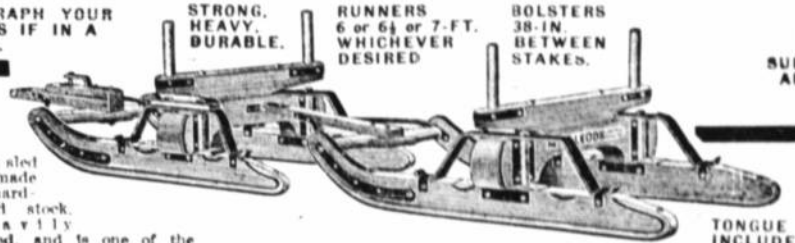
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The Aiken plum Boughen finds the earliest to bloom and its beautiful flowers brighten up the landscape at the same time that the wild plums bloom. The fruit ripens in August. It is very hardy, but not as good a quality of fruit as some of those mentioned above. The Cheney plum is very beautiful when in bloom, fading from pink to white, much the same as the Mammoth and Assiniboine. It ripens in September, and is a good eater, but not as choice as some of the others. The Sansota has proven very hardy. It is dark purplish red in color, ripens in September, about the same time as the Opata. It is a good cooking plum and the tree is very hardy.

The Cherry Plums

Mr. Boughen is testing a number of the so-called cherries, which are really hybrid plums, but are in size and shape much the same as cherries, and are commonly known as cherries. The Wachampa is a product of Prof. Hansen's, a cross between the native sand cherry and a sweet plum. It ripens about August 20, and is a very high quality, but it is not so hardy as some of the others and usually bears most of its fruit at the bottom of the tree. In less vigorous climate it may bear over all parts of the tree, or it may become acclimatized in the course of a few years. The Compass cherry is the old standby that has been grown through the Dakotas and Western Canada for a number of years, said to be a cross between the sand cherry and the Minnesota wild plum. It is a good cooker

and makes excellent jam, but not very attractive for eating raw, although a great many people think highly of it, and no doubt it is very attractive for eating raw in the absence of more luscious fruit.

The Tom Thumb cherry is another cross between a sweet plum and a sand cherry, and is said to be a seedling of the second generation. The Tom Thumb is a splendid fruit, it eats well when raw if allowed to become fully ripe, but when cooked it is a superb cherry, either for canning or making into pies. It is a dwarf bush and almost invariably bears fruit the year after being planted and keeps on bearing. Boughen has found it very hardy. The Zumbra cherry is a product of the Minnesota fruit farm, said to be a complex hybrid, made by crossing the native pin cherry and the native sand cherry and the English black cherry. None of them were ripe at the time of the visit, but the fruit is said to be very good indeed.

Of true cherries Boughen has fruited some of the Vladimir, but not in quantities sufficient to say anything about the future of this fruit. The same cherry fruits freely on Stevenson's farm at Morden. The Moscow cherry has bloomed at Valley River, but so far has not produced any fruit. Several other cherries from the Minnesota fruit breeding farm have borne fruit, but only by protecting them with a heavy layer of earth in the winter.

Recommends Bush Farm

Mr. Boughen, from long experience,

His Head Was Straight

Boughen has about 25 acres of his homestead under horticulture. He started planting trees a good many years back, when the neighbors thought there was something wrong with him mentally, in fact I heard that at one time his neighbors offered to make a tree and plow up his fruit plantation and put it in wheat for nothing if he would give up his fad and keep on growing wheat. Today there isn't any of his neighbors who talk that way. They realize that he is in a line of business that promises better and produces better than any straight grain growing proposition in the country.

Boughen is growing plums, lots of them, and has a hundred different varieties under test at the present time. He is growing crab apples and a large number of hybrids, and testing a considerable number of standard apples, although up to the present time he has only ripened two or three standard apples of the Antonovka variety, which are the farthest north standard apples have ever been grown in the interior of the North American continent.

Of course Morden has been the centre of the fruit growing industry in Manitoba as far back as westerners can remember, and the experimental farm at that point has also been doing wonderful work in the last few years. Morden is one of the best sheltered parts of the province, and Mr. Stevenson devoted a great many years to the establishment of his orchard. People have become somewhat accustomed to expecting fruit to grow well in Morden,

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recommends most emphatically that all fruit trees should be grown in bush form instead of being trimmed up the same as apple trees and plum trees in eastern Canada and the States. This climate is too vigorous to allow the trimming of trees in that style. He plants his plum trees in rows six feet apart and ten feet apart in the row. By this means he says that the six-foot space will be fully covered while the ten-foot space will leave a pathway after the trees have reached maturity. Probably it will be discovered later on that it is better to increase this space because in the course of time it will probably be found necessary to spray and room enough should be left for operating the sprayer.

All kinds of crab apples and hybrid apples were hanging in loads all over Mr. Boughen's farm. He is growing almost every kind of crab apple known in this country as well as most of the Saunders' hybrids and many of his own natural hybrids. One of the biggest and prettiest he calls Adam, a vivid red fruit ripe from August 15, about the same time as another one which he calls Dauphin, and both are very good

eating. The Transcendent crab bears well, but Boughen thinks it has about reached its northern limit, and it suffers somewhat in winter and fruits best after a mild winter. The Florence crab is somewhat later with fruit equally as large of a purplish red. He thinks well of it, not being subject to fire blight. It is of about the same hardiness as the Transcendent. Of Saunders' hybrids the largest and the earliest is the Sylvia, ripening August 15. It is a pure yellow, excellent for eating, but soon becomes mealy and is a poor keeper. The Elsa of the same parentage ripens two weeks later and is excellent for jelly making. The Tony is a yellow fruit with a red cheek. It makes a rich amber jelly, is good for eating raw and yields well. Another hybrid called Prince is the showiest of all, it is a vivid red and good eating when fully ripe, but quite astringent before ripe. It is good for pies and for jelly.

Boughen is growing all kinds of currants, grapes, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, as well as a wide range of flowers and shrubs, and it is really a most delightful experience to walk through his nursery.

Politics in Australia

Victorian Farmers' Union Agitated Because Their Parliamentary Representatives Form Coalition with Nationalists Against Resolution of Convention

WHEN is a Coalition not a Coalition? That is the question which is giving much concern to the Farmers' Union of Victoria, Australia. The Victorian Farmers' Union is in politics, State and Federal, and the State elections of last year resulted in the following standing of the parties: Nationalists, 31; Farmers' Union, 12; Labor, 21; Independent Liberal, 1. The Nationalists formed a government although in a minority in the House, but they have found it hard sledding and they opened negotiations with the leader of the Farmers' Union group, John Hall, for the formation of a Coalition. The outcome of the negotiations was a Coalition government with five of the members of the Farmers' Union group in the cabinet, Mr. Hall becoming deputy leader of the government in the House. This was last September and the members of the Farmers' Union have been hotly debating the matter ever since.

The Victorian Farmers' Union, at its annual convention of 1919, passed the following resolution:

"That members of the Country Party (Farmers' Party) shall not accept ministerial responsibility unless a majority of the ministry is composed of the Country Party."

An attempt was made in the convention of 1922 to have the resolution rescinded and Mr. Hall took the ground that the motion to rescind was something of an insult to the representatives of the Country Party. They had, he said, been offered portfolios and had refused them and the party should show a little more faith in its representatives. The motion to rescind was voted down.

Now Mr. Allan says that he has come to "an honorable understanding with an honorable man"—Premier Lawson—and the members of the Farmers' Union want to know what the understanding is, what it involves and how Mr. Allan squares it with the definite stand taken by the Union in the resolution passed by the 1919 convention. The cabinet is composed of 12 ministers, only five of whom are members of the Country Party, so that in entering into the Coalition the Farmers' Union group went dead against the expressed opinion of the convention.

Mr. Allan, however, appears to be a particularly ingenious politician. He has not entered into a Coalition, he says; he has helped to form a "composite ministry." A Coalition, Mr. Hall told a meeting he addressed, is a government formed from the wings of its own party; a composite ministry is one formed by two or more distinct parties. One of his auditors interjected that he was glad Mr. Hall had given a definition because that was not what he found in the dictionary. Anyway, Mr. Hall thinks the party doesn't know when it has a good thing; they got the portfolios of land, agriculture and public works, which includes irrigation, and thus achieved a splendid position in

the State, a position that "none of them in their wildest dreams had predicted for it for years to come." The party, he said, had no experienced administrators, but now they had got the chance to train some and to accept the responsibility that no party should shirk. They could do far more as ministers than they could do as private members, and, besides, their object in entering the ministry was to preserve stable government, the standing of the parties making it impossible to form a stable government without two parties coming together.

The Central Council of the Farmers' Union endorsed the action of the representatives in forming the "composite ministry" and a local immediately passed a resolution saying that "this branch considers in the interests of the organization no politicians should be elected to the Central Council." The rumpus in the locals over the action of the parliamentary members has provoked some of the defenders of these members into saying that the convention had no right to pass the resolution forbidding members joining a Coalition ministry, that the rank and file is not competent to pass a reasoned judgment on the matter, that most of the resolutions passed by the conventions "find their way to the minutes and oblivion" and that the Victorian Farmers' Union cannot undertake to run the State.

No Answer Forthcoming

The Farmers' Advocate, official organ of the Victorian Farmers' Union, wants to know what the terms of the "honorable understanding" were and why they were not made public as in the case of the formation of the Federal Coalition when the Country Party formed a ministry with the Nationalists under Premier Bruce. The Country Party, it says, came into existence "to institute a new order of things," to fill a place not filled by either of the other two parties, to promote ideals different to those of other parties. It is not to be expected that the other parties will change, so if the Country Party joins with one of them it simply means that it goes out of existence as a distinct and independent party. It calls upon the Central Council of the Farmers' Union to denounce the Coalition if it means that the farmer representatives are simply going to help carry out the policies of the Nationalist Party.

Another member significantly says: "We had a Farmers' Union over 30 years ago and a certain politician settled it." He deprecates the idea that "a man who is capable of grasping at an opportunity that lends him personal power and monetary gain is a great honor and acquisition to the V.F.U. regardless of the effect it has on our splendid organization." What the V.F.U. should aim at he says, is control, not a share in power with the old discredited parties.

Altogether it looks as though the next convention of the Victorian Farmers' Union will be a particularly lively affair.

It would require a great deal of space to tell of all of his experiments and the results. He is trying everything that is recommended, keeping only what proves hardy and consigning the rest to the brush pile. He has strawberries from July until frost, and some seasons his everbearing raspberries yield well also, but he is relying chiefly on the summer bearing raspberries. He has proved out, however, the everbearing strawberry and found it to be a good yielder year by year. He has given most attention to the Progressive, but is trying out the Champion, the 999 and the Lucky Strike. Of the summer strawberries he thinks best of Senator Dunlop and Portia, and of summer bearing raspberries the Miller, Ohta and Latham.

Boughen thinks he has a great find in a new rhubarb which he secured from Macdonald College, which is the



Baby Moose

Photographed in Jasper Park

result of some years of selecting and breeding by the horticultural department of that institution. It is a very rapid grower, the stem of deep dark red with flesh the same color and enormous in size and length. He has captured first prize where he has exhibited it. It is also very sweet requiring only about half the amount of sugar that is demanded to make ordinary rhubarb palatable.

Perhaps one of the most interesting experiments at Valley River is that of grape growing. Mr. Boughen grows the Alpha, Beta, Hungarian, and the native Riding Mountain. The native Riding Mountain is very hardy and makes an excellent vine for covering porches and its fruit while not very much to eat raw is good for jelly making. Of the improved grapes the Alpha is the hardest at Valley River, and grows without protection in the winter, and yields its fruit in long clusters, good for eating raw and excellent for jelly making. Hungarian is the largest and best of all the grapes grown at Valley River, and in fact the best of all that have been grown yet in Manitoba. At Dauphin it has been found necessary to cover it in the winter and cut it back pretty close to the ground. It bears its fruit on the new growth. The Hungarian is in appearance much the same as the famous Concord grape and only slightly smaller. It is a real good grape for eating, and the fact that it can be grown in Manitoba indicates that while we may not have a great grape industry in this country, we shall at least be able to have some that are fit to eat at any rate. A visit to Boughen's nursery is almost like a visit to fairyland, and while today it is a plain matter-of-fact business proposition, it really has developed out of a bent for horticulture that he has followed for the past 20 years. What he has found out about fruit growing in that time is worth millions to this country. It is but another demonstration of the possibility of growing the home supply of fruit on every farm and will add to the health as well as the pocket book and be a mighty factor in making real homes on these prairies.

Holiday Attire for Cakes

Frostings for Party Cakes—Ways of Varying Standard Recipes—How to Decorate Cakes

DURING the Christmas season most people like to dress their cakes in attractive frostings, both for family consumption and for parties. In some cases uncooked icings are suitable and in others boiled frostings are more appropriate. For the former, confectioner's or icing sugar is used, while for the latter fine granulated sugar is satisfactory. Care should be taken to sift icing sugar before measuring, as it nearly always contains lumps that must be removed in order to obtain a smooth mixture. A bowl with a narrow base and sloping sides is the most handy utensil in which to do the mixing. A broad, pliable knife with blunt edges, called a spatula, is a great help in putting icing on a cake.

As the biggest job will be the icing of the Christmas cake, let's deal with it first. Confectioners use almond paste for the top of this cake before putting white icing on the outside, but if you are anxious to economize, it can be omitted. Here is a good recipe evolved by the household science department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Almond Paste

1 lb. almonds 1 lb. powdered sugar
2 whole eggs

Blanch the almonds by covering them with boiling water and allowing them to steep just long enough to loosen the skins when they can be removed with ease, drain, and cover the nuts with cold water. Slip off the skins and place the almonds on one-half of a clean cloth, fold it over and pat gently. Finish drying on a plate in a moderate oven. Put the almonds through the food chopper, adding enough powdered sugar to absorb the oil that comes out of them. Return the mixture to the chopper and put it through a second time to obtain a smooth texture. Add the rest of the sugar and the beaten eggs. Put the mixture into the double boiler and stir until it is heated through. Dust the bread board with powdered sugar, turn the paste onto it, and knead until the mass becomes smooth. Roll to the desired thickness (about 1/4-inch) and cut to fit the top of the cake. Place the paste on the cake and use the fingers to pinch the edges so that it fits the top. Almond paste can be made with egg whites, egg yolks or whole eggs.

Ornamental Icing

White 3 eggs Confectioner's sugar
1 T. lemon juice

Put the egg whites in a large bowl, add two tablespoons sugar and beat for three minutes with a perforated wooden spoon or egg whisk. Add the same amount until one and a half cups are used. As the mixture thickens add lemon juice gradually. Continue to add sugar until the frosting is thick enough to spread. This may be determined by taking up some of the mixture on the back of the spoon and with a knife making a cut. If the frosting remains parted, it is of the right consistency. Spread a thin layer on the cake, let it harden and then put on a thicker layer, having the mixture somewhat stiffer than for the first coating. Crease with the back of a knife so that cutting will be easy. To the frosting that remains, add enough sugar so that it will hold its shape when forced through a pastry tube. This icing will be soft and pliable for several hours if the bowl is covered with a damp cloth. It is also suitable for icing wedding cakes.

When the last coating is dry it is ready for decoration. The handiest tool for this purpose is the metal syringe with fancy nozzles sold by hardware dealers. To make "roses" or stars, screw on the round nozzle for this purpose and fill the barrel with icing. Replace the top and exert steady pressure upon the plunger, holding the tube in an upright position with the point of the nozzle close to the cake. By forcing the icing through the nozzle in this way, a rose is formed. When it is large enough, release the pressure and with a quick motion raise the tube. If you have never done this before it will be well to make a few

roses on a piece of notepaper. The icing can be returned to the mixture when you have acquired the knack. Leaves, stems and irregular, fluted edges seen on cakes made by professionals are made by holding the tube in a slanting position. With a little practice it is easy to produce these designs.

If you cannot purchase a metal syringe a rubberized "pastry bag" is a good substitute. Into this are fitted the same nozzles as used before. The bag is only partly filled and the top is held securely with one hand while the other forces the icing through. Besides being excellent for decorative icings the two types of tubes already mentioned can be used for fancy meringues on pies or for potato borders.

Even though you have nothing so convenient as the tubes you can do quite a lot of decorative work with a cone of strong notepaper. Make it come to a sharp point, put a pin near the top to hold it in place, and cut off a small part of the point. The size of the hole can be varied to suit the purpose for which the cone is to be used. Although it is impossible to produce "roses" with this kind of tube, it can be utilized for making letters, zig-zag designs and for outlining holly leaves or stars. In order to do this the icing must be thinner than when the metal or rubberized tube is used.

While the icing for a Christmas cake is always white, it is possible to introduce color into other frostings. However, they should be very delicate in shade, for a gaudy pink or green is far from attractive. Cochineal, pistachio (green), orange, yellow and other harmless coloring materials are very concentrated and only two or three drops are necessary for icing a cake of ordinary size. Tiny red candies are used to represent holly berries, and the leaves and stems are made from strips of angelica. These colored candies when placed around the edge of small cakes make a decoration that appeals to every child.

Perhaps the most popular frosting is a plain boiled icing that can be flavored in various ways. Here is a standard recipe that gives excellent results:

Boiled Icing

1 1/2 c. sugar 1-8 tsp. cream of tartar
3/4 c. water 2 egg whites
1 T. corn syrup

Put the sugar, water, syrup and cream of tartar into a pan and stir over a moderate fire until dissolved, taking care not to splash the mixture up the sides. Cook until a soft, yet firm, ball is formed in cold water (244 degrees Fahr.). At this stage remove to the back of the range until all bubbling has stopped. Pour slowly onto the stiffly beaten whites and beat until the mixture will hold its shape.

Caramel Frosting

To transform the above recipe, caramelize half of the sugar in a small frying pan. Add the water to this and boil until smooth. Mix with the rest of sugar, syrup and cream of tartar. Continue as above.

Maple Frosting

Use either maple sugar or maple syrup in place of the sugar in the above recipe.

Marshmallow Frosting

A delicious icing is made by adding half cup chopped marshmallows to the syrup just before beating it into the whites.

Fudge Icing

1 c. sugar 2 T. butter
1-3 c. milk 1 tsp. vanilla
2 squares chocolate

Boil the sugar and milk together for five minutes, add chocolate and cook until soft ball stage is reached (238 degrees Fahr.) Add butter and vanilla and beat until heavy and thick enough for spreading.

Butter Icing

1-3 c. butter
1 1/2 c. icing sugar
Vanilla

Cream the butter until soft, add the sugar gradually, beating between additions. If kept cool this can be forced through the pastry tube.

ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup
T.—tablespoon
tsp.—teaspoon
oz.—ounce
pt.—pint

lb.—pound
pk.—peck
bus.—bushel
qt.—quart
All measurements are level.
Sift flour once before measuring.

Plum Pudding

1 1/2 cups Graham flour
1 cup Sun-Maid Raisins (chopped)
1 cup currants
1 cup milk
1/2 cup molasses
1 teaspoon soda
1 tablespoon hot water

Measure flour after sifting. Flour the fruit thoroughly. Dissolve soda in hot water; add to molasses and milk. Add flour and fruit. Steam about 2 hours. Serve with hard or foamy sauce



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The One-Man Dog

Continued from Page 12

But the little dog was not yet done. The past was stirring in him, duty was alive and calling. When Sands opened the door and let him out he started on a sharp trot for the downtown district, and the man, who had removed his snow-shoes long back, had much ado to keep up with him. But he let him go, wondering, for Sands was a man of understanding and sympathy.

Straight to what passed for the busy corner in this lone cosmopolis went Leader. For a moment, as if at loss, he scanned anxiously the faces of the passers-by. Then he went close to the wall of the pine store building, turned round, and with small paws lifted, sat gravely up on his plummy tail, an eloquent and mute appealer for alms.

"Poor little beggar!" said Sands softly. "So that was your trick. The old accordion meant a certain place, a certain duty—and it means it yet—the city's heart and the pretty trick! Still faithful to the old master, eh, who's in the Potter's Field long since? My Lord! If only humans were as true!"

The journey into the white loneliness was uneventful. Much of the way Sands broke trail ahead, for the snows were early this year, and this was heavy work, soft as he was from a summer's inactivity. At his heels came Leader, learning quickly his new surroundings. He had accepted Sands entirely as his master now, stayed by him every moment, sleeping and waking, looking up in his face for the ordering of the new life, and the man was pleased with him. He knew, however, did Sands, that there was a place in the faithful heart to which he and his influence never penetrated, a secret place, a holy of holies, and he respected its sacredness.

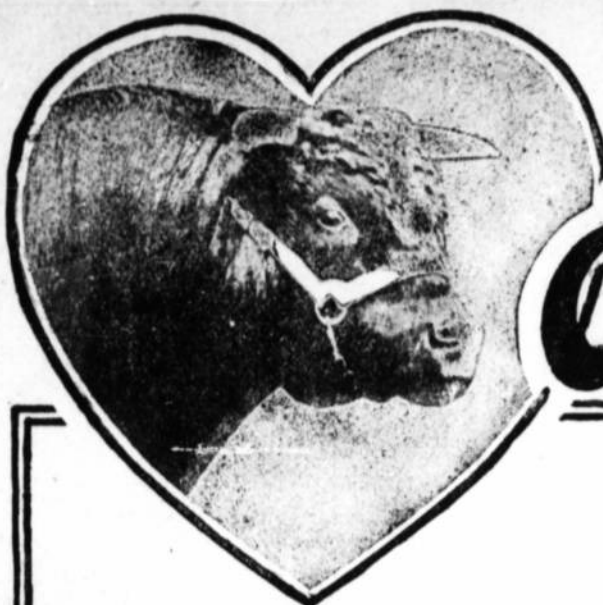
Once, when they had made camp for the night, when they had eaten their "dough-gob" bread, their canned meat and drunk their scalding tea, he took from the packs on the sledge the ancient accordion which he had picked from the gutter, and which he had brought all the long way for some unexplainable reason. He debated a while as he ran his fingers along its shiny old stops, remembering that day at the Last Chance Saloon, but he was curious about its strange effect, so he set his hands at random and drew suddenly outward on the pliant windbag. At the soft, deep tones, Leader, who was lying curled a little way apart on a blanket, leaped to his feet as if he had been shot, and his eyes, brightened with a piteous and terrible hope, fastened on the instrument. For a second he stood so. Then he came with a bound and fairly dug the thing out of the man's hands with his nose. He smelled it from end to end, rolled it over with an eager paw, scraped at it, and finally lay down and rolled his back as near to it as possible, showing every sign of joy and delight. Then he sprang up and looked at Sands.

The master picked up the accordion and began to draw out some simple chords.

And it was then he found how single-tracked, how utterly faithful to duty, was the little grey dog; for Leader stood trembling with his head turned back across his shoulder, straining his sight in the darkness toward the pine cosmopolis they had left so far behind—toward the coast and the grey sea.

That night a tragedy happened—or what might mean tragedy in the land of frozen distances. One of the dogs, a huge and treacherous animal whom the driver was always beating, got to the guarded packs and tore them open. In the snarling melee which followed, Sands and Henri had their hands full to save a bare half of the precious provisions.

Next day they reached the cabin and the master looked around with satisfaction. None had visited it apparently since his departure, for all was in order. His bunk, the rude table and chairs, the fireplace with the dry wood waiting for the torch, even his old pipe in the baking-powder can on the mantle. His traps hung in orderly rows on their pegs, his stretchers stood against the wall—of all sizes, from the tiny one



"Browdale Hero", Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1923.

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The most numerous breed of beef cattle in Canada. First imported from Great Britain in 1825 by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture. First brought to Ontario in 1833. From the pioneer days until the present time Shorthorn cattle have played a prominent part in the advancement of Agriculture.

Everywhere!

MACDONALD'S BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart



Half Pound Tin

—The economy buy—

80¢

Also in Packages

15¢ and 20¢

501

New Ideas for Gifts

Continued from Page 23

the picture has been cut out, it must be hidden with a touch of black enamel. Remove any marks of pencil or glue with a damp cloth and when thoroughly dry apply a final coat of clear varnish or shellac.

Decorated Shoes Trees

Every woman will welcome the gift of an extra pair of shoe trees, especially if they are enamelled and a small design painted on the toe ends. When decorated in this way they make an attractive as well as a useful gift.

The kind with wooden portions at toe and heel or those entirely of steel are equally suitable for painting or enamelling. The perforations in steel shoe trees can be used as the centres of the flowers in the design which are then joined by stems.

The trees can be colored yellow or orange with black decoration, blue with design in white, or black with colors. If desired a cut-out design can be glued on and protected by a coat of shellac.

For the woman who has a pair of

candlesticks, brass, porcelain or glass, a pair of decorated candles to tone with the color in her living-room, will be an acceptable Christmas gift. An ordinary white wax candle about nine inches long can be made quite beautiful with wax crayons. The tip of the colored wax is slightly heated in a flame and is quickly run down the side of the candle for about three inches; the wax will stick to the candle and make a dotted line, and if this is repeated quickly many times, from flame to candle, the latter will soon become covered with a thick rough coat of colored wax.

Several colors can be used together, such as blue and violet, blue and green, black or some of the dark colors alone with a very light touch of yellow or orange added at the upper part of the candle. Any color combination can be used to suit individual rooms, but avoid very glaring contrasts, and be sure that no part of the white wax candle remains uncovered or shows between the colors.

If a smooth appearance is preferred, the candle can be held sideways above the flame and quickly turned, till the rough wax has run slightly all over the

surface. When an alcohol lamp is used the wax will retain its bright color, but a candle or any other flame will smoke the colors and make them less brilliant; however, this is sometimes desirable as the dull tones will blend better with some interiors.

The Logical Move

An easterner, making his first visit to the Pacific coast, was taken to see a ball game between the home town negro team and a visiting aggregation of similar hue.

The pitcher was wild and had permitted the bases to become full. Another man came to bat, and the nervous pitcher hurled another wide one.

"Ball one," yelled the dusky umpire; and the pitcher made a second effort, then a third, with the same results.

The ebony hurler, now caught in a dire predicament, made one might effort to save the day.

"Ball four," yelled the umpire, "and the man's out."

"Out? How come I'se out?" demanded the enraged batter.

"I'se compelled to put you out, nigger, Don't you see dar's nowhere else to put you?" retorted the umpire.



What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitching a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE

This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! **Mail post-card NOW!** Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 612 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

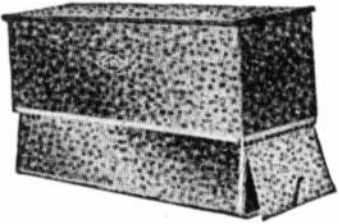
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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.



no bigger than two fingers for the snowy coat of ermine, with its dot of black on the tail-tip, to those destined for the hoped-for pelts of the foxes—the rare and semi-rare Arctic and black foxes, the almost unobtainable silvers. Always Sands had dreamed of a silver fox—what trapper has not?—for then would his fortune be made.

Now another thought came boldly side by side with the alluring hope—a thought that seemed to belong there, a thought of the soft, brown eyes of the little school-teacher. If only he might trap a silver by December.

The driver stayed overnight with him to rest his dogs a bit. Then he was gone, and Sands was alone in the white wastes but for Leader.

So he took up life again where he had left it.

He was not so far north but that the sun was still a harbinger of joy in the white land, and he did rejoice when he swung out in the powdery wastes which sparkled with ten billion gems as far as one might see. He carried his traps on his shoulder—a light load for the first day—and he set them in the beginning of a circle which would have for its objective the cabin again, a circle that would take just a day to cover. These were mostly small traps for the little folk of the region, mink, rabbits and the martens, which had not yet gone into nunlike seclusion. He intended to set larger ones at the far edge of the circle and the ravine at the south, for here the foxes hunted and wolverines ranged for the leavings of the killers.

It took Sands several days to complete this circle, for he took a craftsman's joy in work and made many cunning little deadfalls, and set snares in wild runways aside from the circle. At his heels was Leader, looking on with eager eyes, wondering at all these strange proceedings.

The days passed and luck was with Sands, for game seemed more plentiful than ever before, and he was soon too busy at night to read. Instead, he spent the evenings at work with the wood stretchers upon which he spread the coats of many hapless animals turned inside out and sprung to their widest capacity.

It was early in December that he began to see tracks which set his hopes

to soaring—light, dainty, proud tracks that told him fox was investigating his slopes and the deep ravine. But what was fox's name? Was he red, black, cross or—silver?

Sands concluded he was probably too far south to hope to see that last-named aristocrat, but he could hope, couldn't he? If he were any member of the fastidious family he would be happy, for any of them would be a prize catch! So he became very cunning in the setting of his traps, obliterating his own trail with a slight brushing of a pine bough sprinkled with animal scent, which he carried in a bottle at his belt.

But the wearer of the valuable coat was almost as clever as the man, and the game between them became one of such delicacy that it enthralled the man completely. But one day, while he was playing it, a strange thing happened.

The sun, which in the southern part of the country was still a daily blessing, was blazing brightly on the northern snow. Sands was swinging along toward the cabin at a good pace, thinking of the fox, when suddenly he saw on the white spread of the snow, a dancing display of fireworks—red, purple, golden—wonderful in their swift sunburst. He closed his eyes and frowned. When he opened them again, all was as it had been and he could hardly believe that he had seen the dazzling pinwheels.

The next day he busied himself at the cabin. There was plenty to do, and he finished up many little odds and ends. The following morning he went out again, this time to find that his quarry had disdainfully circled his best set, but that he had, however, two mink and one stoat. It was late afternoon when he again had a strange sensation. He fancied that the scattered trees on the slope were a mile away and as big as houses.

This would never do.

That night at the cabin he put a finger on the calendar and found that the date was December sixteenth! He had hardly realized the swift passage of time. In a few more days he would be starting on the journey back to the town! His blood leaped with happiness at the thought and he whistled at his work.

The next day was cloudy with a hint



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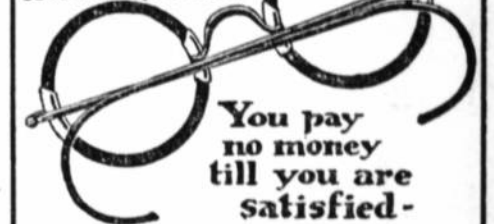
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Light or dark rims preferred.....

Post Office..... Province.....

Bank of Montreal

Annual Statement

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank
for the year ended 31st October, 1923

| | |
|--|--|
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1922 | \$ 558,815.25 |
| Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1923, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 4,496,416.89 |
| | \$5,055,232.14 |
| Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1923 | \$817,500.00 |
| Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1923 | 817,500.00 |
| Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1923 | 817,500.00 |
| Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1923 | 817,500.00 |
| Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1923 | 545,000.00 |
| | \$3,815,000.00 |
| Provision for Taxes Dominion Government | 530,650.00 |
| Reservation for Bank Premises | 50,000.00 |
| | 4,395,650.00 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward | \$ 659,582.14 |
| VINCENT MEREDITH, President. | FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager. |

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1923

| LIABILITIES | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Capital Stock | \$27,250,000.00 |
| Rest | \$27,250,000.00 |
| Balance of Profits carried forward | 659,582.14 |
| | \$27,909,582.14 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | 9,777.40 |
| Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1923 | 817,500.00 |
| Bonus of 2% payable 1st Dec., 1923 | 545,000.00 |
| | 29,281,859.54 |
| Notes of the Bank in Circulation | \$ 41,602,735.50 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 158,695,407.98 |
| Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement | 420,361,375.27 |
| Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada | 3,773,561.10 |
| Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 560,851.88 |
| Bills Payable | 411,806.98 |
| | 625,405,738.71 |
| Letters of Credit outstanding | 9,471,690.01 |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing | 972,821.16 |
| | \$692,382,109.42 |
| ASSETS | |
| Gold and Silver coin current | \$27,009,762.05 |
| Dominion notes | 54,579,919.75 |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves | 17,000,000.00 |
| Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | \$14,259,744.89 |
| Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) | |
| Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | 11,458,640.33 |
| Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) | |
| Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover | 118,526,277.57 |
| | 144,244,662.79 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value | 63,185,030.88 |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value | 2,328,051.22 |
| Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value | 37,601,758.88 |
| Notes of other Banks | 3,612,885.00 |
| United States and other foreign currencies | 361,593.00 |
| Cheques on other Banks | 41,298,174.10 |
| | \$391,221,837.67 |
| Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 236,656,924.05 |
| Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts | 21,703,848.08 |
| Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 16,227,085.37 |
| Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for | 2,380,628.65 |
| | 276,968,486.15 |
| Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off) | 9,800,000.00 |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises | 573,788.03 |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank | 994,442.44 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra) | 9,471,690.01 |
| Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund | 1,320,000.00 |
| Shares of and loans to controlled companies | 1,343,825.54 |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing | 688,039.58 |
| | \$692,382,109.42 |

NOTE—The business of the Branches of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies in compliance with legal requirements of the respective countries, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE—Bonds of Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,829,000 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH, President. FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Bank Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank, and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1923.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A.,
JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
Auditors,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.

of snow in the air. He sprung all the traps, for some vague reason, as he made the rounds. It was late, and he had passed all his most likely places, when he came to the last trap on the line, a neglected one, for here had been little chance of a catch, since the lay was unfavorable.

And there, standing at bay, slim legs straight and evenly set, little fine head up, sharp ears pointed forward, stood fox!

Sands stopped in his tracks and his heart missed a beat, for unless his eyes were playing him a trick again, this was the thing he had visioned for six years. This small creature standing in the dull light was silver!

Sands had found his fortune!

That night he stretched Mr. Fox's shining pelt with fastidious care. He smoothed its sheen with admiring hands and again he dreamed of the future and of a smiling face with brown eyes that lighted when he looked into them.

He began making his plans for the trip back to the town. He had four days yet in which to let the pelt dry. Reynard had been in fairly good condition and the little strips of fat which Sands had carefully saved, he used in rubbing the skin as it dried, after the fashion of those first exquisite tanners, the Indian squaws. Leader sat gravely watching him as he worked in the fire-light. The little chap was interested in all Sands' ventures, but he seemed often to be listening in a dim subconscious way, for another voice. He still lived in "no-man's-land," as Sands had said. It lacked but a day of the start, and the priceless pelt was in splendid condition, when the man suddenly remembered one trap which he had left set, a trap far down on the ravine's edge. He put on his snowshoes and with Leader at his heels, set out. The threatened snow had failed and it was clear and cold, with a blaze of sun on the thin crust. He found the trap empty and took it up.

He scouted around a bit as it was still early, looking at a track or two which told him that the wolverines were hunting for a frozen meal, that a lynx had passed that way, and on a sunny slope he heard the peculiar smothered drumming of a grouse helplessly prisoned beneath the glaze which the night's freeze had put on the latest fallen snow. He loosed the bird and let it go. It was as he turned back up the slope that he stopped dead short and put his hand across his eyes.

The little undulations of the crust were moving all about him, lifting and falling like winds in grass! He closed his lids and opened them again—and all the world about was covered with gay spots of red, and green, and purple fire! He could barely see through them enough to find his way toward the cabin. They persisted long after he had reached it, and his face was very grave as he prepared his evening meal to their spectacular accompaniment.

The blaze on the hearth was torture, and he banked it early and rolled up in his blankets. However, he did not sleep. He rose after several hours and feeling for his teapot, took the leaves that were still in it and put them, wet, upon his eyes.

Once as he lay through the long night he felt the little cool nose of the dog thrust into his hanging hand.

Sands laughed wryly.

"A blind man's dog, aren't you, little boy?" he said. A deadly cold shot through his body and he rose again and felt for matches and a candle. He struck the one with a trembling hand—and had no need to light the other!

"Snow-blind!" he said aloud, tensely. "For the first time in my life! It's liable to last for weeks—weeks!—and my grubstake on its last legs!"

The day that followed was a heavy one for even so strong a heart as Sands. He sat restlessly at the hearth where he had built his fire again. His eyes were burning and a black curtain had replaced the pinwheels, only to be shot at intervals with a fine imitation of the Aurora Borealis.

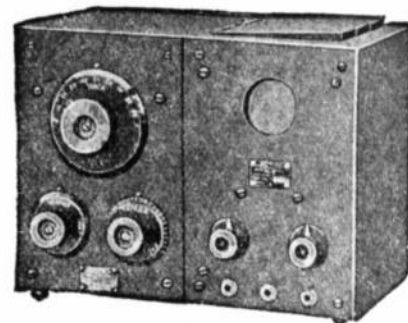
He fed himself clumsily and divided with Leader, who seemed to sense something familiar in his slow, blundering movements, for the little dog stayed close at his knee. Sands could feel



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his body leaning oddly against his leg whenever he moved about the cabin. That strange touch set the man thinking.

"We're four days in. I wonder—" He sat down in the chair and shivered before the fire.

"I wonder—" he said again after a long pause.

All the day he studied his problem. When he knew by the rising cold that it was night he lay down and tried to sleep, but it was slow work. Dawn found him up and about strange preparations, his keen face set in grim lines of determination.

He took the priceless new pelt of the silver fox and made it carefully into a pack for his shoulders along with all the food he could carry. He found his fur coat and capote, his leggings and snow-shoes. He took his teapot and tiny patent oil-stove. These would be invaluable. Then he put his long knife into his belt. Lastly, he took down from a peg a rawhide thong about six feet long and tied it about Leader's neck, and last of all he took from the shelf over the fireplace, the old accordion.

He smiled to himself with desperate humor.

"Little boy," he said, as he pulled taut the thong, "once a blind man's dog, always a blind man's dog. I'm calling you now, little lad, from no-man's-land—I hope to God you can answer!"

"At any rate we face long odds—either way."

And he stepped out of the door, hung the latch on its clip, faced toward the town that lay so far away, and pulled out the old windbag. It was a pity he could not see the little play that now took place.

Leader, looking anxiously up at his face, saw the same old tenseness that he knew—the upward-tilted face, the strained calm, the tall form moving slowly forward.

For a moment the dog stood bewildered, for this master had never been so. Then out of that great love which had filled the past, out of his long years of faithful service came the strong call of duty, the urge of instinct. With the first notes of the familiar instrument he trembled all over with exquisite excitement, whined in his throat and hesitated.

Then he turned his head across his shoulder and looked toward that distant town where there was a corner and the moving legs of passers-by. The music—and the town—one suggested the other. They went together in the little brain trained for a single thing. What mattered it that four days' travel in a frozen land lay between?

The brain beneath the little pointed ears could not compass that—the danger, the fearful odds. It could only turn the faithful feet in the way they should go, take up the backward trail.

So now he turned in the familiar restraint of the binding leash, pulled it taut that the blundering steps behind might have firm guidance, and started bravely out, bound for the busy corner.

It was a piteous sight, had there been one in all the wilderness to see—the little dog pulling ahead across the trackless waste, his bushy tail wagging with high courage, the big man swinging forward on his snowshoes, one hand at play on the shiny stops of the old accordion.

Sands knew that he was taking the longest odds of a life that had not been tame, knew that he was trusting his all—his life, his fortune—to the little grey chap, who pulled against the thong.

When the rising cold told the man that it was dark he made camp, dug out a hole in the snow with his snowshoe, made tea with the oil-stove, and refreshed and comforted, curled himself down in his blankets with the dog in his arms.

The next day was a repetition of the first, except that the man finding it unnecessary, did not play the accordion except at starting time. Too, he felt of Leader's feet and found them tender. So he bound them carefully with rags torn from the lining of his fur capote.

By the morning of the fourth day Sands' nerves were strung like singing wires.

That day must tell the tale—whether



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80¢ a
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If you
roll your
own
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OGDEN'S
FINE CUT
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or not they had been travelling straight. If all was well, if the miracle of instinct had been wrought, they should reach the town in a matter of a few hours now. If not—only Heaven knew in what far waste of loneliness they were wandering.

He leaned down, gathered the dog into his arms, and laid his gaunt cheek on the little head.

"Go to it, pardner!" he said. "I lay all my chips on you. Let's go!"

It was late afternoon in the pine cosmopolis. The spirit of holiday possessed the handful of humanity gathered in the dreary little town, for it was Christmas Eve there as well as in more favored places. All day the brown-eyed school-teacher had watched the straggling street that led away to the snow-bound distances.

She had been busy since early morning with a large tree burgeoned in the tiny schoolhouse. The children swirled excitedly around her as she directed their activities. But with all the work and the pleasure of anticipation there was still time for that furtive watching, and, as the day wore on, for a vague though desperate ache of disappointment.

She had not known through the intervening months how much she had banked on Christmas. But now, late on the promised day, when the light

was fading and the last yuletide touch was finished, she knew. She knew as she came out and hung the latch in its clip, that if the big man with the earnest face and the grave eyes did not appear, that the glories of her Christmas tree would turn to gauds—knew that her heart would ache with an unaccountable misery.

As she hurried down the street on the pine sidewalks she was thinking anxiously of all this, when something arrested her attention. It was the sharp exclamation of a man who stood looking out beyond the Last Chance Saloon.

"By Gar!" he said, wonderingly. "What's comin' yonder? Looks like a circus."

For a moment the girl stood staring in perplexity.

From the dim whiteness of the open country a strange procession was entering the sodden street.

A tall man on snowshoes, with a pack upon his shoulders and an accordion on his breast was swinging quickly forward—but there was something odd about his progress. He held in his outstretched hand one end of a rawhide thong which led tautly out to the neck of a little grey dog who pulled gallantly ahead, his sharp ears pointed, his eager dark eyes fixed far down the street to that busy corner where the legs of passers-by made a shadow-work against the dirty snow.

She knew the dog—and she knew the man—but this man was blind. Through the fear, and the shock, and the ache of pity there shot a glory of joy.

She knew in that instant what life meant to her, had meant ever since those enchanted walks on the windy deck of a wallowing boat, and she did not hesitate.

And so it was that presently there came to the blind man the sound that meant the whole of life to him—a voice broken with tears that cried his name, and he felt two warm arms about his neck, a tender cheek against his face.

"Stanley!" the girl sobbed for all to hear. "You came—you came like this!"

"I'd have come from the end of the world—to you! But it was the dog who brought me—all the way, to be with you on Christmas day. I'd have died in the snow but for him." He leaned from the girl's embrace, feeling for the thong he had dropped, for the little shaggy head to lay his hand upon it.

But there was nothing there. Far down the street there went a little grey dog, wobbling a trifle from extreme weariness, but padding ahead with set purpose. Straight to the corner he went, backed up against the pine wall of the store building, raised himself slowly and with tired little paws lifted, still in their bloody rags, begged mutely for Christmas alms!

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The Shadows of Tamarack

Continued from Page 8

him, erasing cleanly from his thoughts the slowly growing misgivings of his own conduct. His face crimsoned with the rush of emotions, and he stared stupefied with the hurt and horror of it as the speeding girl, without even the formality of knocking, entered the cabin of the man he distrusted.

"So ye'd do that!" Jason muttered grimly. "Light out fer that feller again the minute I git out o' the way! I knowed I was right in what I suspected. But ye'll pay fer it, the both o' ye!" A rage of vengeance upon these two who had set at naught the conventions of a Puritanic community and robbed him of home and happiness flared up within him. He would break in upon them, confronting them in their iniquity and—his fists clenched and unclenched as he half formulated the manner of his reckoning with them. As he started down the side of the ridge in the direction of Tamarack Hill, through the snowy dusk two yellow beams from a lighted lamp shot mockingly from the windows of the cabin.

Recklessly Jason took the descent, his fury driving him on regardless of the danger of tripping. Once his snowshoe caught on a stubby branch sticking up just beneath the deceptive white covering, and he plunged a-sprawl in the snow. Flounderingly he managed to get upright again, uttering hot words over the ill chance; and ignoring the torn web of the shoe, which made difficult his going, he plunged forward again toward the goal of his revengeful thoughts. Interspersed with these came fleeting memories of the quiet, simple joys of his life during the past year, and his soul writhed with the knowledge that all this had ruthlessly been taken from him. He cursed his error in leaving Margy for the job at the lumber camp, alone and in such dangerous proximity to the man who once had wanted her. But his wages for the winter's work had been needed for certain ambitious designs, in which Margy shared—with fine deceit, he now decided bitterly. Howsoever, he brooded vindictively as he drew closer to the stabbing cheeriness of the window light, since happiness had been torn from him, he soon would tear it from them, for all time.

Cold, ruthless determination succeeded his hot wrath as he neared the cabin and Margy's laugh, high and shrill and suddenly repressed, scourged his ears. He knew why she laughed, he thought, and his mouth twisted tighter in stern resolve. He would approach noiselessly, push his way in without warning, and overcome these two despoilers by the suddenness of his entry. Then—primitive justice would decide the issue.

Night was coming on as he strode up to the threshold. Just before he reached it the light suddenly went out, leaving the interior in darkness, and a door within slammed shut. Faint sounds of scuffling came to him, but no voices. Could they have become aware of his presence? He decided not; his approach had been soundless, and no face had appeared at the windows. Reaching down, he loosed the toe-holds of his snowshoes, and stepped out of them as he lifted the latch. Opening and closing the door almost in one motion, he stood in the cabin's single room, his eyes straining to penetrate the gloom. Without warning, out of the blackness

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G. H. Hoffman, of Maple Creek

Winner of two silver cups and three first prizes at the Saskatchewan Corn Show, held at Maple Creek.

a darker mass took faint outline as it rose and towered over him, and before he could arrange his faculties a savage blow descended upon his shoulder, glanced upward and spent its force on the side of his head. The terrific impact sent him crashing to the floor, unconscious, but not before a stricken yell escaped him and broke the eerie silence of the cabin.

When Jason slammed the door upon his going, Margy stood irresolute for a moment, then ran to the window from which her girlish face white and drawn, gazed tensely at the receding figure. The unhappy emotions flaming within her had left their impress on her features, but the reborn longings that surged into her heart with his leaving were gradually smoothing out the faint, unlovely traces. When at the edge of the wood Jason's step slowed for the briefest space, her hungry eyes marked the indecision, and the quick hope that he would turn caught at her throat. Then in the next instant the snow-draped shadows blotted him from her vision, and she sank to the floor, weeping in utter misery.

"Oh, why didn't I tell him!" she sobbed. "I'd oughter told him, 'stead of gittin' spunky an' lettin' him think what he did. But he hadn't no call to say all those things afore he give me a chance to explain," she added miserably, in half-hearted self-defense. Her eyes fell on a bunch of holly and a big chunk of spruce gum thrown atop the stove-lengths in the wood-box, and this evidence of Jason's thought for her brought a fresh burst of sorrow.

After a time she stemmed the tears with her gingham apron and rose listlessly to her feet. Her forlorn gaze wandered mistily about the cozy, plain kitchen living-room of the cabin, now so suddenly become desolate. Its adornments of red-berried sprays of rowan, garnered by herself from the frosty aisles of the wood, flouted her dreary thoughts with their gay color. The seething kettle which she had replaced on the stove, sending up its aroma of tea, brought a poignant reminder of her futile effort to soften his mood.

As she moved over to set it aside the thought of Jason trudging through the storm—cold, hungry, and without even the comfort of the hot brew prepared for him—overwhelmed her with remorse. She yearned for a means of undoing the tragedy for which she now blamed only herself. She had driven him away by her obstinate refusal to set matters right; she must undo her fault by bringing him back—if it were not too late. Instantly her mind was made up as the hope that she might still overtake him and persuade him to return grew within her.

Swallowing a cup of the bitter boiled tea, she hastily donned her heavy outdoor garments, attached the little "bear-paw" racquets to her feet and sped over Jason's now nearly obliterated trail leading into the forest. As she breathed the gale laden with stinging snow her mind questioned the possibility of coming up with him. A sob rose in her throat and was beaten back with a tearful prayer for courage and strength. In the wood the sudden comparative quiet revived her hopes, and she plodded sturdily forward on her quest through the stern, forbidding mutterings of the trees.

She had not gone far when a disturbing premonition that another presence kept pace with her impelled her to turn and gaze along the back trail apprehensively. She could discover no sign of life. But the feeling persisted, and after proceeding a short distance she turned again and stood in her tracks while she searched the pallid dusk for the cause of her uneasiness. A shadow that seemed a trifle denser than the gloom of the thickets appeared to stir. Her eyes fastened upon it intently, seeking to discover whether it was life or illusion. Suddenly she was unpleasantly enlightened.

Back in the undergrowth not far from the trail a gaunt old bear had viewed with glowing, red-rimmed eyes the two figures that glided past his place of concealment. A bad wound from a hunter's bullet had prevented his ranging to gorge on the autumn's plentitude of blueberries and mast, and he had failed to put on a blanket of

fat against the long sleep; so that instead of holing up with the first cold snows he was doomed to wander miserably through the winter, seeking what scanty sustenance remained to keep life within its shaggy, hollow sides. In his ill-conditioned state he had sought shelter from the bitter wind in a copse of low-growing fir, where he lay in surly impatience for the storm to abate.

When the man appeared the bear all but dashed out upon him, to strike down the interloper, partly in savagery at being disturbed and partly driven by his overpowering hunger; but a strange distaste for the encounter came suddenly upon him and stayed his rush. Swaying his head in puzzled protest, he backed sullenly into his retreat and bared his teeth in a soundless snarl of fury at being balked. Perhaps some faint emanations of the angry passions seething within the fleeing human had carried a subtle warning to brute sensibilities. Whatever the reason may have been, Jason continued on his way wholly unaware of the close call.

Nursing the cruel ache at his vitals, the old bear drowsed in his cold bed until again the sound of snowshoes roused him from his lethargy. The hackles rose on his neck and he lurched to his feet to peer wrathfully through

the screen of brush at the intruder who dared to return. But this was a different being who now ventured to trespass upon his misery. He waited craftily until the figure had passed by, and his courage rose with the message carried to his questioning senses; from the evidence this seemingly was quarry he could stalk with less hazard. In other than these lean times he would have faded quickly from the presence of any man creature, but starvation had overcome his prudence and he withdrew from his covert and skulked cautiously after the plodding girl. Prompted by his earlier repulse to study his victim carefully before venturing an attack, he kept to the side of the trail.

When Margy slowed her step to look behind her, the bear halted in the shadows, not yet confident enough to brave her eyes. But the meaning of her increased speed was not lost upon his wild instinct, and he quickly lessened the distance between them. When a little later Margy turned and stood facing the back trail, he old bear sensed that she was aware of being followed. He stopped and appraised her with his shrewd, twinkling little eyes, then snakily and noiselessly threaded the low growth until within a few yards of the peering figure. Rising on his hind feet

his terrifying face came into Margy's view above the bushes so close that she could not stifle the gasp of frightened astonishment that arose to her lips. For a few seconds the tense situation endured; then Margy, her heart cold with fear, turned and fled. Emboldened by her precipitate flight, the bear dropped to the ground and followed at a lumbering trot.

Fleet and strong of limb, Margy seemed able for a time to maintain her lead. But where and how would the race end? The thought chilled her as she realized her predicament. The faint hope that Jason might be within earshot caused her to raise her voice in a cry for him; but no answer came.

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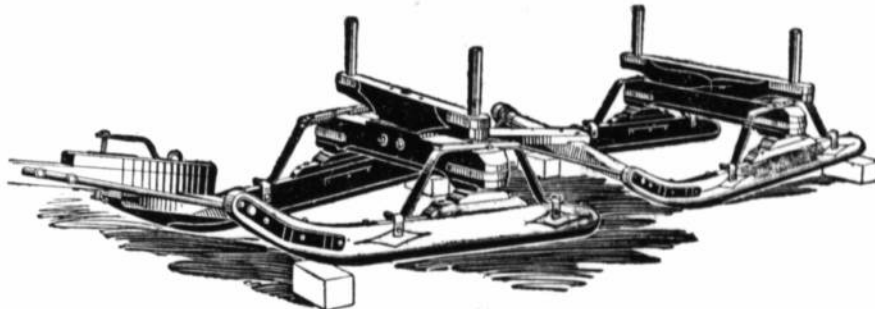
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Suddenly it flashed into her fast working brain that Lem Hankins' cabin lay only a short distance to the right. Lem, she knew, would not be at home, but if her breath and strength held out she would find safety there until he arrived. She swerved in her course and headed for the foot of Tamarack Hill.

Redoubling her exertions, Margy darted a glance over her shoulder as she reached the clearing, and was heartened to see that apparently the bear was still far enough away to enable her to reach her haven. She did not know that her escape thus far was due to the famine condition of her pursuer, whose impoverished frame was unequal to the speed of her own fresh young muscles. Reaching the cabin, she burst through the door and shut herself in with a gasping sob of thankfulness.

For a few moments she stood in the middle of the room, striving to regain her breath and listening for the approach of her pursuer. Surely she was safe here; the door was strong and the windows too high and too small to admit the bear should he attempt an entrance. He was at the door now, sniffing at the sill, and trying the stout splint-planks with his paws. She shuddered as she heard the scraping of the powerful curved claws on the wood. But luckily she was no longer in danger of their cruelty, and Lem was due to return at any time, and would frighten the beast away or kill him. She fortified herself with these assurances, and removing the racquets from her feet, groped for the matches; a light would bring an added sense of security. Finding them, she set the crude coal-oil lamp burning, and the cheeriness of it strengthened her courage.

The sniffings and scrapings around the base logs continued for some time as the besieger pursued his quest for a means of reaching the human within. Then for a space there was silence. Could he have become disheartened and gone away? Margy strained her ears for some sign of his presence; the ominous quiet was becoming more nerve-racking than the previous sounds. She tip-toed to the rear window for a look outside. As she pressed her face against the glass, a fierce head with long white teeth gleaming in a yawning red cavern of a mouth rose on the other side, and the blood-shot eyes of the bear glared into hers with horrid intentness. For several seconds Margy was held fascinated by the evilly grinning mask. Then as the staring eyes wavered before the disconcerting human gaze, she covered her face with her hands and a peal of hysterical laughter burst from her lips.

It was quickly choked back when a creaking of boards close by brought her to her senses. She turned hastily toward the sound and trembled with fresh fear as she saw the small rear door beside the window slowly giving inward. Why had she not thought of the frailty of this, and reinforced it? While she watched, terror-stricken, the wooden hasp snapped under the pressure, and the door was pushed open. The bear's head appeared; his sinister, shifting glance fell on the girl, and the ungainly black body squeezed through. In the face of this immediate danger Margy gathered her wits. Her mind, groping distractedly for a way of escape, of a sudden remembered the tiny lean-to, used by Lem for storage purposes, that was entered through a small, tight door beside the fireplace. She stepped quickly to the table as the bear entered, snatched up the lamp and swinging it before her, backed toward this last refuge. The bear shambled after her, but daunted by the menace of that strange waving flame, delayed his rush. Margy felt behind her for the latch, lifted it, and kicked the door open. She slipped through and shut herself within the cramped windowless cubby-hole; and setting the lamp on the earth floor sank down beside it shivering in reaction.

Would the inch of pine resist the bear's onslaught? She looked about for something to place against it, but there was no heavy object among the litter. Her searching eyes fell on an old rusted single-shot rifle that lay on wooden pegs driven into the logs, and the sight brought a flicker of hope to her. She took it down and opened the breech. A cartridge was in the cham-

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ber! One sorry bullet against that hulking black demon! But she clutched the weapon gratefully; it was her sole chance of deliverance should the animal succeed in tearing down the barrier.

Abruptly the clanging at the planks ceased and her straining ears heard the quick opening and closing of the front door, then quiet. Could it be Lem? She was puzzled by the strangeness of his entry. Before she could decide to cry a warning, a yell shattered the weird silence and was followed by the thudding of a body to the floor. She was sure of the voice. It was Jason's.

Instantly Margy swept aside her wonder over this and swung open the lean-to door. The light streamed out upon the floor of the cabin. The bear, growling over the unconscious form that lay beneath his mauling paws, turned toward her menacingly. Bringing the rifle to her shoulder, Margy aimed at the ugly visage and pressed the trigger. The narrow walls gave back a deafening crash and the concussion jarred out the light; and Margy stood half stunned for an instant in the darkness, the rifle still held at her shoulder.

Only a gurgling, gasping sigh and the floundering of a huge body succeeded the noise; then this subsided. Margy remained frozen in her position for anxious moments, her heart pounding with apprehension over the outcome. If her aim had not been true, there would be no hope for either Jason or herself. Unless the bullet had penetrated the brain, in the cramped space of the cabin the ferocity of the wounded bear would make short work of his two defenseless enemies. But no further sound came to her ears. After waiting for what seemed an age, Margy took heart over the apparent success of her shot. Cautiously she felt her way along the wall, secured matches, and retracing her steps entered the room and lighted the lamp.

Its rays fell on the big, furry bulk, stretched motionless on the floor, stone dead, and beside it the prone, inert figure of her husband. With a long-drawn breath blended of relief and dread she knelt beside him, all her present anxiety centred on the nature of his hurts. The swing of the bear's powerful fore-arm had ripped the coat from Jason's shoulder and torn a gash in his scalp. She managed to turn him on his back, the better to find if his heart still beat, and as she did so a groan came from his lips. Tears of thankfulness sprang to Margy's eyes at this evidence that he lived, and she busied herself with restoring him to consciousness. At last Jason opened his eyes and looked blankly up at her as she washed the blood from his head. She smiled down at him through her tears.

"Oh, Jason, thank God you ain't hurt as bad as I feared," cried Margy, fervently. "I thought the bear had maybe killed you." Deftly she started to dress the cut with what facilities were at hand, awaiting his full return to understanding before saying more.

Pain, bewilderment, and gradually dawning sense mingled in Jason's haggard eyes. He struggled to a sitting posture with Margy's help, and gazed about him dazedly. His wound was only superficial, and shortly the effect of the bear's blow wore off. Slowly partial comprehension entered his brain. With returning memory he bent a questioning, accusing look on the girl who was tenderly ministering to him. Before he could voice his thoughts Margy was pouring out her story.

"I went after you, Jason. I was dreadful mean to you, over to home. I might've explained easy, but I got mad an' let you go thinkin' I was jest no-account. Then I follered to get you to come back. A big cross bear took after me an' I run in here to get away from him. He broke in, an' I hid in the lean-to. Then some one come in quick like, an' afore I had time to cry out I heard a yell an' a fall. Then I knew 't was you, an' I opened the door an' shot the varmint with Lem's old rifle. 'I'm mortal sorry I'm to blame fer all this trouble, Jason. Won't you listen till—'

Jason's eyes were boring into her's during the recital, and she broke down and sobbed before their unforgiving hardness.

"You were mighty spunky to shoot the bear," he interrupted, brokenly,

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We maintain direct private wire connections with the Winnipeg and Chicago Grain Exchanges, featuring a continuous quotation and statistical service, together with fast trading facilities on these markets. We extend to prairie residents, visiting Vancouver, the courtesies of our office and facilities, and our services as Grain Brokers, during their stay.

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Mother - a dainty silver mounted
Waterman's Pen with - \$6.00 or \$7.50
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he's been talking about
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WRITE
FOR
LITERATURE.

"but you. . . you been comin' here to Lem Hankins's right along—" The old anger and hopelessness came back to him and choked his utterance. He rose unsteadily to his feet and swayed over the huddled girl, who was vainly trying to regain control of her outraged nerves. Taxed sorely by the long ordeal through which she had passed, she was brought by Jason's harsh manner to the verge of hysterics, and could offer no reply to his unspoken question.

While she struggled to fight back the weakness, a jingle of sleigh-bells fell faintly on their ears. Margy raised her head quickly, and as she listened a wave of relief crossed her face. Her sobbing ceased and she sprang to her feet as the sound grew louder and a horse drawing a pung floundered through the snow of the clearing and drew up to the cabin. Jason stood gazing out upon the new arrivals in puzzlement. Margy seized his arm.

"You hain't given me a chance to explain," she sorrowfully accused him. "Now there won't be any time, but in a minute you'll understand why—"

She dragged the sullen, wondering Jason through the doorway. The pung had stopped, and in the scant illumination they saw Lem Hankins helping out of it a heavily wrapped young woman, whom he led up to the door. His countenance lighted as he recognized the two standing at his threshold. Their faces were in half shadow and disclosed nothing unusual to the new comers.

"Hello, Jason!" Lem called out heartily; and stepped up and wrung the hand that stretched forth reluctantly at Margy's secret urging. "Now I call this real neighborly of ye," he exclaimed, moved by the apparent friendliness of Jason's presence. "Margy, ye never told me ye had it all fixed for you an' Jason to greet us. I take it kindly that ye both come over. Lisbeth," he introduced the blushing girl at his side, "this here's Jason Moore and Margy; I told ye 'bout her fixin' up the cabin for us while I been away. I reckon ye didn't know till ye got back from the camp, Jason, that I'd gone over to Swiftwater Forks to git married, an'—"

He stopped, agape, as he spied the alien tenant of his domicile sprawled across the puncheons, its filmed eyes leering at them in the flickering lamp-light. Lisbeth uttered a little scream, and clung closer to her husband's arm, which he passed protectingly about her. The dismay of the bridal pair over this other welcoming guest was ludicrous; and despite the lingering ache at her heart Margy's laughter rang out.

She too was clinging to her husband's arm, and she pinched it warningly when she saw mirrored on his features the emotions that flooded his soul as the innocent facts became clear to him. Shame, contrition, humility, pride—all were writ there legibly, though only for his wife to read, while his eyes met hers with a mute look beseeching forgiveness. The other two, in their astonishment at what their own eyes beheld, were oblivious of this ending of a domestic tragedy. Jason's tongue-tied, chastened manner was not noticed by them in the excitement.

Margy tightened her grasp on Jason's arm by way of answer to his silent pleading.



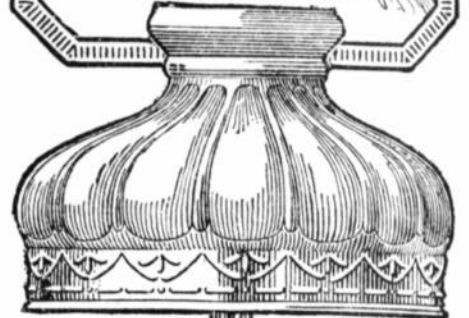
Coyotes find Wm. Leyh's neighborhood near Viscount, Sask., an unhealthy camping ground as the accompanying photo testifies. These 14 wolf-skins were all taken by his catcher and killer dogs in December, 1922. One of the dogs is an Irish hound, and his mate is a Russian and greyhound cross.



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Style CQ 329
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THIS wonderful lamp will bring the good cheer and radiant happiness of the holiday season to every "home evening" throughout the year. 300 candle power; brighter than 20 old style oil lamps or lanterns.

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Civilized Men Old at Forty

The highest authority in America, Prof. McCollum, says: "Old age disease deaths have doubled within thirty years, every year younger persons being attacked, due mostly to faulty foods." In these thirty years patent white flour and refined cereals were invented and diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys, brain, nerves, and digestive organs have kept even pace with their ever-increasing use, until now 165,000 young people die each year in the States alone under 40, from diseases which belong to 70 or beyond.

A return to a natural, unrefined, non-acid dietary of whole grains, milk, eggs, leafy vegetables, and fruits will go far to protect civilized man from the ravages of these diseases, unknown to simple races who do not use refined products.

Roman Meal is the only non-acid grain or cereal food, 400 parts "Excess Alkali" in each 1,000 parts, alkaline enough to correct the "Excess Acids" of white flour, other cereals, meats, fats, and sweets, all known to modern food science as "Excess Acid" foods, because they turn the blood from its natural alkalinity to acid. Acid blood lowers vitality, irritates vital organs, prevents body repair, prematurely bringing on old age and disease. Roman Meal keeps the blood alkaline or non-acid, relieves the organs of irritation and strain, and rebuilds them, restoring youthfulness and vigor of body and mind. Being non-acid it cools the blood and keeps you upstanding and fit.

Use Roman Meal every day. It makes delicious porridge, muffins, pancakes, johnnycake, etc. Add it to your white flour baking to improve its flavor and to restore valuable properties lost in making flour white. All grocers sell Roman Meal.

LUMBER

You can't afford to wait until next spring for your lumber. Prices will increase as they do every year. We offer you special prices for winter shipments. Order now and haul your lumber by sleigh and store it until required. You will save money. Here are a few of our prices:

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2"x4", 6" or 8" up to 14ft. \$34.25

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Other lumber at equally low prices.

Send us your bills of material for quotation or write tonight for our delivered price list.

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SHIP
US
YOUR **CREAM**

And be
Assured of **Full Weight,
Correct Tests,
24-Hour Service,
Satisfaction.**

CANADIAN PACKING CO. LTD.

Established 1852
WINNIPEG, CANADA

"That there's our weddin'-gift," she addressed the newly married couple gaily, "a fine, big black bear robe. We brought it to you on the hoof, in a way o' speakin', so's the groom could sup'rintend the dressin' of it."

A babel of voices arose, questioning, marvelling, explaining—with reservations—and the four young people trooped into the cabin and fell to examining the stark intruder.

"An' now Lisbeth an' I'll get the weddin' supper while you two men folks drag that ugly present of ourn out o' the front parlor," Margy interposed; and flew happily to the task of building a fire in the cold stove.

How Minnesota Farmers Co-operate

Continued from Page 14

this is written, a wheat-pool drive is under way for the signing up of a majority of the wheat acreage in Minnesota—and in the nation—for the purpose of putting the farmer where he can be a price-making factor in the wheat markets of the world—but I am already talking about what we are "a gwine fer to do!" And you want what we have done.

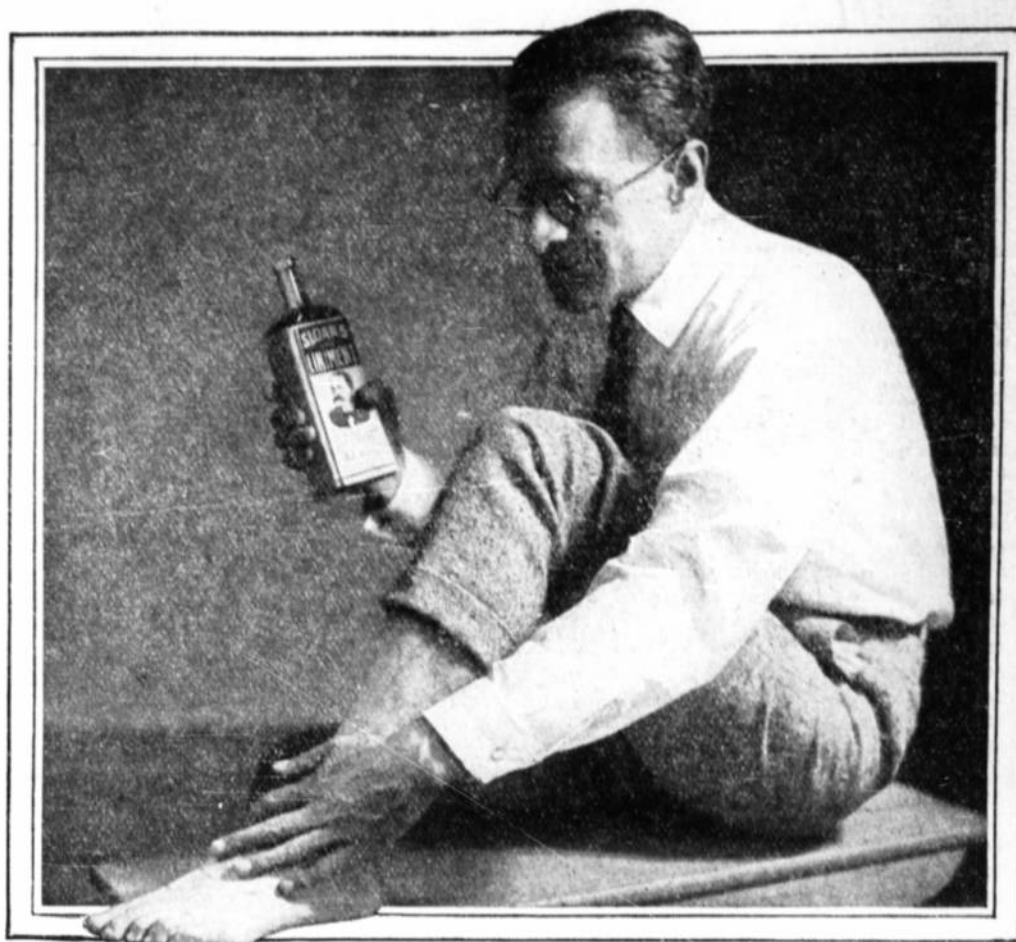
This, for instance: Our local livestock shipping associations felt that they could do better for themselves on the terminal markets than the commission firms were doing for them, so they organized their own sales association, and the Central, after two years of growth, now handles about 60 per cent. of all the livestock shipped from Minnesota farms, arriving at South St. Paul, and rather more than one-quarter of all the stock handled on the South St. Paul market. It has slashed the cost of terminal selling in two, is giving good service to shippers, and is able to establish much-needed eastern outlets for our feeder cattle.

Or this: Our co-operative creameries came together less than two years ago, and formed a federation modelled after the California Fruit Exchange for the assembling and sale of butter. The Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association now has a membership made up of 441 local creameries, or two thirds of the total number of co-operatives in the state. It is shipping its butter in car lots to the eastern markets, and its savings to its members last year amounted to over a quarter of a million dollars. That's just hitting the edge of what will be done. The butter making is being standardized, so that entire shipments of one quality can be sent East. The quality of the butter is being improved. Lots of room for that, still! Ten million or so can be saved in that direction alone each and every year. And now the association is going on to the markets here at home with butter direct from the farmer to the retail store.

Prospect and Retrospect

There is much more to tell, but the end of the editor's patience is at hand. I want you to know that co-operation in Minnesota has not travelled the easy road. Those who tell you that it is a sure cure for all our troubles are deceitful guides. It has had its troubles. It will have them in the future. Selfishness, incompetency, politics, littleness, jealousy, well-meant blundering—all these are a part of its history with us—But.

Today we are a co-operative state. We have more than two thousand living co-operative associations doing business by and for the farmer. The volume of that business runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. That we are not satisfied with what we have, but are striving on after complete farmer-control of the market chain from producer to consumer is proof that what we have done has been worth the doing. It is reasonably clear how success comes: careful planning, adequate financing, careful management, no speculation. We are far from the end of the road. As long as the farming business expands co-operation must grow to meet the changing needs of that business. I have no apologies for the mistakes of the past. I have no fear of the new forms that co-operation may assume as it shapes itself for the new work in hand. I have utter faith that it will be the dependable means, in the hands of the farmer, to arrive at a better economic and social future.



Even deep-seated pain must yield

The relief for which you would give so much is easily at hand. This treatment rouses the brain to send to the pain-ridden tissues the new blood that is needed to heal them . . .

THAT pain that is nagging away at you—there's nothing you wouldn't do to be free of it—whether it be the acute pain of rheumatism, or the dull ache of lame muscles. But nothing seems to do it much good: it's so deep down—so hard to reach.

Yet the relief for which you would give so much is easily at hand. Anyone you ask, almost, can tell you a remedy that has for years brought such unfailing comfort to sufferers from all kinds of muscular pain that it is now as widely known, as generally used as the telephone.

This remedy is Sloan's Liniment—probably the foremost household remedy in America, used all over the world and recommended by doctors everywhere.

No matter where the pain is, no matter how deep down in joints and muscles, *it can be reached if the natural curative powers inside the body are only roused.*

When you use Sloan's, it first stimulates the nerves on the skin. They arouse the brain, which in turn causes the blood vessels to expand throughout the painful area, *under the place where the liniment has been applied. Rich new blood rushes in.*

This new blood coming, freshly purified, from heart and lungs, with all its marvelous germ-

destroying, up-building powers brings to sick, pain-ridden tissues just what they need to heal them.

If the pain is rheumatic,* it indicates the presence of disease germs. The fresh blood that Sloan's sends to the affected spot carries the very elements that alone have the power to destroy germs. If the pain is due to over-exertion, to a sprain, or a bruise—it means that muscle fibres have been injured. The fresh blood supplies the materials that alone can repair the damage.

This is the scientifically correct way to relieve pain. It doesn't just deaden the nerves. It gives your own natural bodily defenses the aid they need to drive out the cause of pain.

Don't wait until you are in actual need. Get a bottle of Sloan's this very day, and have it on hand—35c at all druggists.

Just apply it—no rubbing is necessary. It will not stain. Immediately you feel a gentle warmth—then a pleasant tingling of the skin—then, freedom from pain. There is no burning, no blistering—only quick, lasting relief.

(*) If after one attack has been cured, another comes on, it may be that there is in your body some obscure breeding-place of rheumatism germs—possibly a decayed tooth—which the blood cannot reach in sufficient quantities. In this case, see your doctor.

SLOAN'S Liniment—Kills pain

Women of Red River

Continued from Page 9

attend the services in St. John's, in their blue cloaks and wearing white, starched high-crowned mutes tied under their chins, with pleated frills on each side of the face, and a black silk handkerchief across the top for decoration."

Later on it became the custom for some people to send orders to the Old Country for a year's supply of clothing. In the middle of the last century a visitor to the settlement wrote, "The ladies of the fort will compare favorably with any I have ever met amid the fashionable life of an Eastern city."

One of the many difficulties with which the settlers were faced was the education of their children. The earliest school recorded by the book was one at Point Douglas, begun in 1833. The Red River Academy was also established at about the same time. In later years some parents sent their daughters to the Old Country or to the United States, when they had outgrown local instruction. St. John's parochial school was mentioned by women who had secured their early training from that institution. "When we were promoted from the class in which we began reading, we all learned by heart the names of the kings of Judah and the kings of Israel, and the names of the books of the Old Testament, in fact we were all thoroughly grounded in scriptural knowledge. Our ink was made from ink powder, and it used to be frozen in the mornings in winter. We used goose-quill pens and every morning the master used to mend them with his pen-knife." As time went on, other schools were opened in Red River.

Life in St. Boniface

An interesting chapter is devoted to the life "On the St. Boniface Side" of the Red River. In this are included the memories of Sister Laurent, aged

92, who came to Red River in 1850 from Montreal, via Lachine and St. Paul, by stage and boat. Her recollections bear witness of the service rendered by the Roman Catholic church to the settlers across the river. On their arrival they "took a holiday and visited all the houses and saw all the people." Later they helped to cut the wheat by hand. "Each of us was appointed to that which she was best fitted for. Some of us went into the houses where sick people were. . . . We had medicines from Montreal, but we also learned the uses of herbs that grew in this country, and how to help the sick people, and to aid them to get better." Some of the sisters taught the children. In describing the dwellings of the French-speaking settlers, she said, "They were just like the people's houses in Quebec." The chapter contains many details of the part played by French families in building up the community.

Many women still living have vivid recollections of the troublous times of 1869-70, when Louis Riel, grandson of the second white woman in the West, defied authority and seized Fort Garry. It was then that the women of the settlement were called upon to go through many trials and dangers. One wife was in the fort when the flag of the provisional government was run up. However, "Riel bowed low with his left hand on his heart, and said very gallantly, 'Ladies have always the first consideration, in war as in love!' And so I got out. . . . I drove home very fast." Another pioneer relates how her mother saved the life of a son-in-law. "My sister, Mrs. Eccles, and her husband lived with us during that winter. Riel's men were searching for Eccles, and one day they came to my mother's house in Kildonan, where he was at the time. My mother made him crouch under a chair on which she sat with her voluminous skirts spread out so as to hide him. He remained hidden in that way for a couple of hours, while Riel's men searched in and around the place for him, and then waited for him

until they became tired of waiting." It is doubtful whether present day clothing would be as useful in saving life as the old-fashioned crinolines.

Travel in the Early Days

This remote and isolated settlement retained its Scotch and French characteristics to such an extent that even in 1870, when the Ontario Regulars arrived at Red River, the people referred to them as "Canadians." In these days of ocean liners, transcontinental trains and country "locals" it is interesting to note how people reached the first settlement in the West. The author says that even in the middle of the last century Red River was "so far out of the world as to be accessible only by long, hard travelling through wild regions. In the winter there was no communication with the world beyond Red River except by dog trains. The commodities which were needed from the outside came from England in the summers in the Hudson's Bay Company's ships to the shores of Hudson Bay, and were brought inland by York boats, which went northward from Red River to the Bay laden with furs. . . . Summer travel over the vast plains westward was by Indian ponies and Red River carts. Of all the travel, winter and summer, in the old Red River era, the express canoes of the brigades of York boats furnished the most picturesque spectacles. All the survivors from that vanished time tell about the arrivals and departures of the voyageurs as they paddled on the Red." Settlers from Eastern Canada came by way of Duluth and St. Paul, taking a boat or a stage wherever necessary. Even as late as 1850, it took a party of women three months to go from Montreal to Red River. Today it is possible to go from Winnipeg to Montreal in 48 hours in our comfortable trains.

This "Tribute to the Women of an Earlier Day" is a book that should be in every community in the West, because of its educational nature and its



Each a great big book, containing pictures and stories of these fun-loving, adventurous little fellows; pages and pages of them bound in nice colored covers. Each book gives permanent entertainment—all are different. You'll want all three of them at the new low price. They are dandy books and just the right Christmas presents for both boys and girls. 40c for one, 75c for two, \$1.00 for all three Postage prepaid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Writing to Advertisers Please
Mention The Guide

historical interest. No one can read it without acknowledging the debt we owe to the hardy pioneers of the last century who laid the foundation of the first western settlement so truly and well. For adults and young people alike, it possesses intense interest because it contains the personal experiences of women still living. The Women's Canadian Club and the author have rendered valuable service to us and to posterity by securing these recollections from the remaining survivors of the vanished era.

A unique feature of the book is that from cover to cover it is a product of the West. The attractive binding and excellent printing were the work of Winnipeg firms; the illustrations came from the brush and pen of westerners; the author lives in the city which stands on the banks of Red River; and the marketing was done through a western book-seller.

PIG-CATCHING CONTEST

For days and days, the little Doo Dads have been excited. Just before Christmas, Doc Sawbones would have big posters on all of the bill boards in Dooville, and then at two o'clock sharp on the appointed day, he would open the door and the chase would begin. The posters all told that the Doo Dad who captured the piggy was to have it for his very own. It was a prize worth trying for. No wonder the little Doo Dads were excited. With a big paint brush, Doc Sawbones had covered the big, white porker with vaseline. When the big clock on the tower of the town hall in Dooville struck two, Doc Sawbones opened the door. Then things began to happen. Sleepy Sam was sure of a good trade this day. Near the fence he had stopped his hot-dog cart. Soon he was snoozing away like a good fellow. When Doc Sawbones opened the door, out rushed the white piggy, and straightway he sped toward Sleepy's hot-dog cart. In less time than it takes to tell it, Sam was wide awake; overturned was his cart, and a hungry little puppy was scooting away with a big, long string of weiners in his mouth. Poor old Sleepy! Now, Old Man Grouch came to see the fun. He stationed himself near the town pump. He was sure nothing could happen to him here. Umph, Umph, Umph, went the piggy, and as it turned sharply it overturned a little Doo Dad; the little Doo Dad was thrown high in the air and against Mr. Grouch, and Mr. Grouch found himself cooling off in the big watering trough. From each side dived a little Doo Dad. Piggy shot in between and the little Doo Dads came together with a bang. Poly was just ready to grab the piggy. A little Doo Dad dived, knocked Poly's feet from under him, and Poly's little round head landed in Flannelfeet's big, fat stomach. The piggy got away, but later came back and ate the supper Doc Sawbones had left in the trough. I wonder if Doc Sawbones will use the same piggy for the contest next year!



In Praise of the Cow

The cow, of all the domestic animals is the greatest benefactor of the human race.

She has been man's constant companion and providential friend since the beginning of recorded experience. The Hindoos regarded her as a sacred animal and associated her enchanted being with the profound mysteries of life and death.

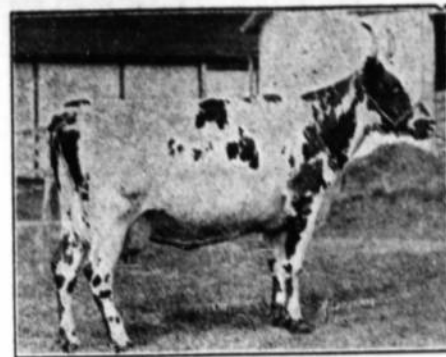
She has figured in profane and biblical history. The pall from Solomon's smoking altars cast a sickly glare over the sacrificial end of twenty thousand of her sons. So wantonly did the apostate Julian pour the blood of her kindred on a hundred Roman altars that even the Pagans feared that the devotion of their imperial master would exterminate the breed of horned cattle.

She has been famed in song and story. The wild and shaggy Highland cattle are more than incidental to the story of Rob Roy, dauntlessly battling against the oppression that deepened the purple of his native heath with the dear blood of heroic men. Tess, whose tragic tale is a landmark in English fiction, loved and won, and in winning, lost, while employed as a milkmaid at Talbothays; and Dairyman Crick's cows, each with her own personality—this one capricious as Tess' companions, that one patient as the destiny which overtook them—win the affection of the reader, saddened by contemplation of the human infirmities so thoroughly contrasted.

Sculptors have left her image chiseled in everlasting stone. Painters have borrowed the stateliness of her repose to lend dignity to their canvasses. Alchemists and their vain science have passed into oblivion, but the modest cow discovered the secret that absorbed

tain, sturdy little brindle cows pick a precarious living. The seafaring people who till the fields along the Scandinavian shore deem the family cow worthy of a place in the house, so necessary is she in their domestic economy. To India she gives her majestic oxen: to Africa, her draft bullocks, which alone, of all the beasts of burden, can withstand the torments of that tropical climate. The forbidding Siberian steppes are submitting to the conquest of the dairy cow. Go to the islands of the sea, and you will find the Jerseyman and his neighbors tending the loveliest of her kind.

Wherever there is a new country to subdue she trudges along behind the settler's wagon. Wherever there is an older country whose people, disdaining her, have allowed fields the license of wheat, and weeds, and waste, she will restore sweetness to the earth, and contentment to the husbandmen.



The hardy Scotch dairy cow has become popular in Siberia.

Millions of mothers call her blessed as they employ the life-sustaining nectar which is her gift.

The part she plays today in our scheme of things cannot be fully estimated. Banish the cow from our midst

and we would go a long way back to the barbarism from which we sprang. Our infant death rate would disturb and shock mankind. Our tables, bared of her meat and the products of the dairy would lose their delight. Rice is the food of slaves; beef eaters rule the world.—P. M. A.

Poultry Marketing

The co-operative poultry marketing service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is recording increased business. The service has now arranged for the shipment of 20 car loads of live poultry from 20 different points in the province, this branch of the service is proving a very popular one.

The community turkey killing, which is conducted every season just before Christmas by the marketing service, will start shortly. Community kills have been arranged this season at 18 different points.



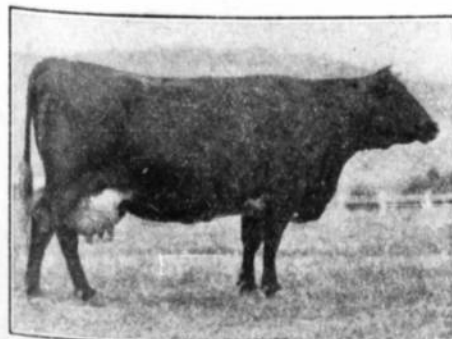
An American Champion

Holsteins outnumber other breeds on this continent.

their whole passion and commanded their whole labor. For she transmutes the dross and the grain of the fields into the gold by which proud nations flourish.

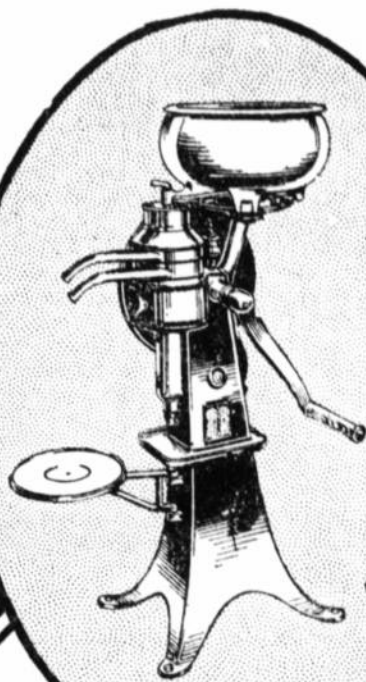
As man has become more civilized—more deserving the cow has increased her bounty. Even today, she matches every human advance with a new record of liberality. From early times her frame has borne the burden of the yoke in the untamed heat of the fields. From early times her hide has smoothed the road for human feet, furnished material for human handicraft, and warmed her master's body as he extended his domain ever further north. Her passage quickens the fields and they yield more abundantly.

Her dominion is world wide. Travel where you will, and you will find the cow. Far up the sides of Alpine moun-



An Australian Champion

Australia has gone in for Shorthorns heavily.



A Better De Laval For Fewer Pounds of Butter

In 1913 it took 231 lbs. of butter (average price for the year) to pay for a popular size De Laval Cream Separator. In 1923 (average price for the first ten months) a De Laval of the same size can be purchased for 206 lbs. of butter, 25 lbs. or 11% less than in 1913. In addition, the De Laval of today is a very much better machine, having 10% more capacity, a Bell Speed-Indicator, self-centering bowl, a bowl holding device, and other improvements and refinements.

You Lose Money by Not Having a New De Laval

With high-priced butter-fat, you lose money by using an inferior or worn-out cream separator. There are hundreds of thousands of cream separators in use today wasting the price of a new De Laval in from six months' to a year's time. There is enough butter-fat being wasted in this manner to keep several factories the size of the De Laval Plant, the largest in the world, running full force.

Sold on Easy Terms

Even though you may not have enough cash on hand to pay outright for a De Laval, there is no reason why you can't start using one immediately. You can get a new De Laval on such liberal and easy terms that it will actually pay for itself while you are using it, and pay for itself out of wasted butter-fat.

Cows and a De Laval Pay Best

Butter and other dairy products have held up remarkably well in price and today are bringing relatively more than ever. More butter and other dairy products are being consumed than ever before, and good prices are bound to prevail.

The De Laval Milker

If you are milking ten or more cows by hand you need a De Laval Milker. Like the De Laval Separator it will soon pay for itself, and is a quality product. There are already more than 15,000 in use giving remarkable satisfaction. A De Laval Milker not only saves a great deal of time and drudgery, but because of its pleasing and uniform action usually causes cows milked with it to give more than by any other method of milking. It also produces cleaner milk. Send coupon for complete information.

**-Closer Skimming
-Easier Running
-Longer Life**

With the NEW DE LAVAL Cream Separator

The new De Laval Separator, which has now been on the market for over a year and of which there are already more than 100,000 in use, is acclaimed on all sides as being the best De Laval ever made. That is saying a great deal when it is considered that De Laval Separators

- have millions of users who regard them as the finest machines made;
- have won more than 1100 prizes for superiority of operation and construction,
- are overwhelmingly endorsed for efficiency of service by cow testers, who reach over 6000 farms;
- are used and approved by creamerymen, college and dairy authorities;
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Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Tisdale Constituency Convention

The annual convention of the Tisdale constituency took place at Silver Stream, on November 12 last, the county chairman, George Pearson, being in the chair, with E. B. Lloyd as secretary. There were representatives present from the following locals, viz.: Kinistino, Auto Road, Silver Stream, Waterfield, Tisdale, Forester, Florentine, Clashmoor, Ridgedale and Arborfield.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

"That this convention protest against an Order-in-council, passed in September 1923, by the Department of Health in the province of Saskatchewan, compelling farmers to comply with certain forms of inspection, and pay a fee of \$2.00 to operate a beef ring."

"That this convention is in favor of an interprovincial Wheat Pool, with one central selling agency for the three western provinces."

The following officers were appointed, viz.: county chairman, H. E. Jones; organizers, M. Fritshaw, Tisdale, and Mrs. H. Last, Tisdale, Tisdale R. M. No. 427; Mrs. Fergusson, Tisdale, and G. Pearson, Ridgedale, Connaught R. M. No. 457; M. Beruge, Arborfield, Arborfield R. M. No. 456; Mrs. R. C. Fair, Tisdale; Mrs. E. B. Lloyd, Silver Stream; A. J. Smith, Waterfield; J. C. Ready, Bjorkdale; and S. V. Hockey, Speddington.

Reform of the Senate

The following resolutions were passed by the Eagle Valley S.G.G.A., of Battleford, at a meeting held in the schoolroom, on November 14 last, and which are intended for presentation at the annual convention:

"Whereas, it is getting increasingly more difficult to keep the farms of the West free from noxious weeds,

"And, whereas, in the case of steam outfits a good number of racks load up with straw and never sweep off when moving;

"Resolved that it be made compulsory for all threshing outfits to have tight-bottomed racks."

"Whereas, the present constitution of the Senate in Canada is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of government,

"And whereas the present Senate is irresponsible and independent of the people, and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country;

"And, whereas, we believe that it should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular and democratic administration;

"Resolved that we, the S.G.G.A. assembled here in convention, request the House of Commons of Canada that a humble address be presented to His Majesty the King, praying that the B.N.A. Act be amended, providing for the reform of the Upper House in Canada."

Membership Increases

The following locals have just sent in fees to the Central, viz.: Raymore, Superb, Meskanaw, Harthaven, Greenwood, Ethelton, Spion Kop, Bannockburn, Belle Plaine and Silver Park. While there is some variation in the membership of individual locals over the last three years, the total membership of these 10 locals in 1921 was 291, in 1922 it was 337, and in 1923 it has risen to a total of 341, an increase of 50 over the period.

Bengough Constituency Convention

The Bengough constituency convention was held on Tuesday, November 6, at Bengough, J. P. Jensen, county chairman, being in the chair, with E. A. Devlin as secretary.

An address on the work of the women's section was given by Mrs. Molleken and Richard Septon, district director, urged the necessity for a larger membership fee, and for a more

earnest effort to increase the membership and influence of the association.

Mr. McPhail, central secretary, brought before the members the claims of The Progressive to their support, and also dealt with the questions of wheat marketing and organization.

A resolution in favor of increasing the membership fee to \$5.00 per year was introduced, but an amendment in favor of \$2.00 was eventually carried.

The following resolutions were moved by Wm. Livingstone and seconded by Frank Spooner, and carried:

"Whereas, many institutions have adopted a policy of economy and have reduced their indemnities and salaries; and, whereas, Miss Agnes McPhail, member of parliament, has set a good example to the other members; and, whereas, federal taxation is becoming unbearable to those who can scarcely make a living;

"Resolved that we strongly recommend that the members of the federal and provincial houses adopt a policy of strict economy and reduce their indemnities and salaries to a pre-war basis."

"Resolved that any M.P. or M.L.A. who finds that he is unable longer to support the platform of the party under which he was elected and who desires to give allegiance to another party, shall resign and appeal to his constituents."

J. P. Jensen was again elected county chairman, with the following as municipal organizers, viz.: Happy Valley, H. Larsen, Waniska; Hart Butte, Gus Sorsdahl, Luella; The Gap, Chas. Hailstone, Ceylon; Bengough, J. Longfellow, Bengough; Norton, E. J. Crook, Amulet; Key West, Hugo Hesterman, Horizon; and Excell, Mr. Hagen, Viceroy. No appointment was made for Lake of the Rivers municipality.

Alberta

Resignation of U.F.A. Secretary

At a meeting of the Central executive, held in the Central office, Calgary, November 14 and 15, the resignation of H. Higginbotham as secretary was presented. In a letter to the executive, Mr. Higginbotham said: "As I have already advised members of the executive personally, I have decided to accept other work which has been offered to me, and consequently desire to tender my resignation as secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta."

"I need hardly say that many of the associations which I have been permitted to enjoy during the past five and a half years have afforded me a great deal of happiness and satisfaction. The step that I am taking, however, is necessary by economic reasons, which I am sure the executive will appreciate."

In accepting Mr. Higginbotham's resignation the following resolution was carried:

"This board regrets the act that the organization must lose the services of Secretary Higginbotham, who has so long and so faithfully served the cause. We sincerely hope that Mr. Higginbotham will meet with the unbounded success which the fidelity and enthusiasm which he gives to his work would warrant."

Mr. Higginbotham became secretary of the U.F.A. in April, 1918, in succession to P. P. Woodbridge. Like many of the men who have become prominent in the farmers' movement, he hails from England, where for some years he was engaged in journalism. While in the old country he spent three years in close touch with the Mid-Cheshire Farmers' Association. Upon coming to Canada he first engaged in farm work with his brother at Pincher Creek, Alta. From there he went to Edmonton on the staff of a daily paper, and for three sessions he reported the proceedings of the Alberta legislature, thus gaining an intimate knowledge of the public life of the province. When the schools of agriculture were established he took a two-year course at Olds school, during which he acted as organizer and also as editor-in-chief of the Alberta Schools of Agriculture Magazine. On completing his

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course he joined the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, in April, 1915, as field representative, being later transferred to the advertising staff, and remaining with The Guide until March 30, 1918, when he left to take up the duties of secretary of the U.F.A., duties which he has now relinquished to accept a position with the Imperial Life Insurance Company.

Big Valley-Munson Convention

A convention of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. district association was held in Munson on November 16. E. J. Garland, M.P., and G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave addresses on the activities of the federal and provincial houses, and Col. C. N. Robinson gave a very interesting address on the Wheat Pool.

Resolutions were adopted urging the government to be more liberal in grants to schools; endorsing the action of the pool trustees in enforcing the clause regarding breach of contract; condemning the present federal government for their precipitate action in renewing the Bank Act and requesting that a full enquiry into banking and credit be re-opened next session, and requesting the locals of the association to put on a membership drive during November.

Didsbury Convention

At the annual convention of the Didsbury U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association, held in Didsbury, on November 15, the following officers were elected: President, Norman Clark, Didsbury; vice-president, L. B. Hart, Carbon; directors, Mrs. Anna E. Wright, Carbon; F. G. Brown, Acme; Mrs. T. M. Tiffen, Swallow; J. S. Earle, Acme; Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs; G. T. Jones, Rodney; Mrs. Geo. Haag, Carstairs; James McDougal, Didsbury.

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A. for the Didsbury constituency, gave an interesting talk on the Wheat Pool, good roads, the Election Act, and asked for opinions in regard to the future Liquor Act. The convention went on record as favoring strictness rather than leniency in the sale of liquor, and the strictest enforcement of the act.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that the market roads should have first place in the government grants. A resolution was passed asking that only Canadian citizens be allowed to vote at the elections of municipal councillors and school trustees.

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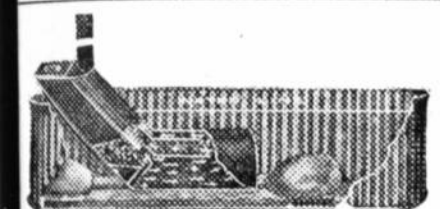
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Manitoba

Marquette District Convention

The annual convention of Marquette U.F.M. district was held at Shoal Lake, on November 2, and was very successful from every point of view.

Reports on the work of the year were submitted by C. S. Stevenson, director, Mrs. J. Jahrig, director U.F.W.M., and F. Williamson, secretary; after which Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president of U.F.W.M., addressed the convention.

The following officers were elected for 1924: Provincial director, C. S. Stevenson (by acclamation); provincial director U.F.W.M., Mrs. J. S. Jahrig; president, G. M. Shaw; vice-president, W. Kingdon; secretary, Fred Williamson; directors, J. A. Callin, J. Ewbank, C. A. Haralson, J. Arnott, E. W. McConnell.

D. G. McKenzie, provincial secretary, then addressed the convention on the Wheat Pool and group insurance.

The convention adjourned to meet in the Union Church, where Premier Bracken addressed a large audience.

The following resolutions were passed: "Whereas, in cities, automobiles are run for 12 months in the year and in the rural parts six or seven;

"Therefore be it resolved that the government be requested to take this fact into consideration and fix a graduated license fee."

"Whereas, our present financial year closes on November 30, and owing to the shortness of the time before our annual meeting, coupled with the dilatoriness of human nature, is too late in the year,

"Therefore be it resolved that our financial year close on October 31, so that annual meetings may be held in November, and the best month of the year for securing members be brought into the New Year."

"Whereas, yearly, especially during harvest and threshing, the wages of farm labor vary without reason, and we have no settled uniformity;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention assembled at Shoal Lake, take up the question of stabilizing said wages, leading if feasible to a general uniform fair wage throughout the province."

"That all resolutions to amend the constitution must first be passed by a district convention before being proposed at the annual convention."

"Resolved that in view of the fact that 60,000 and 80,000-pound box cars are gradually being eliminated from our railroads, and, whereas, as many farmers cannot fill the large cars they

will be compelled to pay more bulkhead charges as time goes on, and, whereas we consider the present charge excessive;

"Therefore be it resolved that we petition the convention to protest against these excessive charges."

"Resolved that whereas the present custom of grain buyers is to weigh and grade a sample before dockage is taken, and, whereas, said grain is of a better grade after dockage;

"Therefore be it resolved that we consider that grading should be done after the dockage is taken off."

"Resolved that during the busy season of grain shipping when cars are available, we consider that any quantity of grain exceeding 600 bushels that has been graded in should be paid for at track price."

Portage District U.F.M. Convention

The fall convention of Portage District U.F.M. was held in Portage la Prairie, on November 9, and opened with devotional exercises, led by Rev. B. Allison, followed by an address of welcome by Mayor Burns. Reports from locals were then received and although there has been a falling off in membership in some quarters, the reports were very encouraging.

At the afternoon session, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barrett, gave their reports as district directors, after which D. G. McKenzie, provincial secretary, addressed the convention on the wheat pool, and reviewed the main points of the proposed contract for Manitoba. Premier Bracken then addressed the convention, dealing with provincial finances, etc., and following this a vote of confidence in the Bracken government was passed amid hearty applause.

The following officers were elected for 1924: District directors, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barrett (by acclamation); president, M. G. Tidsbury (by acclamation); vice-president, W. J. Troop; secretary, Jas. McKenzie; directors, Mrs. L. Bradley, F. J. Pratt, E. E. James.

At the evening session, Mrs. Geo. Dunn gave a report of the Women's Conference, held in June. This was followed by an address by Miss A. J. Roe, associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, on Rural Education.

A debate then took place between Provencher and Portage districts, the subject being: Resolved that Direct Taxation Should be Substituted for all Forms of Indirect Taxation now in Operation in Canada. The Provencher team took the affirmative of the debate, and were declared the winners.

Revised Farmers' Platform

Council of Agriculture Prepares Declaration of Principles to be Submitted to Provincial Associations

AT the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, one of the principal matters discussed was revision of what was known as the platform of the council. It was decided that the revision should take the form of a declaration of principles. The substance of the declaration was passed upon by the council, and a committee appointed to complete the drafting. This committee met in Winnipeg, last Friday. The declaration as it will come before the annual conventions of the provincial associations is as follows:

Declaration of Principles of the Canadian Council of Agriculture

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is independent of all political parties and groups. The principles here stated are set forth in the belief that their adoption as the basis of public policy will assist in the establishment of equitable conditions favorable to the social and economic well-being of the agricultural population and will promote the welfare of all the people of Canada.

Statement of Principles

1. Hearty support of the League of Nations as an effective agency to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security.
2. Further development of the British Empire as a commonwealth of nations, free and equal, and governed

in accordance with British constitutional principles. The council will oppose any attempt to centralize imperial authority or to set up any governing body whether termed conference, council, parliament, or cabinet, whose decisions would be binding on the Dominions, believing that centralized control must hamper the growth of responsible democracy in Canada.

3. Condemnation of the principle of tariff protection. The council advocates the enactment of a customs tariff, based solely on the needs of the public revenue, the immediate abolition of the tariff on the implements of production, a substantial increase in the British preference and a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States.

4. Rigid economy in public finance; expenditures to be kept within the limits of federal revenue, and provision made for the gradual redemption of the national debt.

5. Definition of the fields of federal and provincial taxation by agreement between the respective authorities in order to eliminate the duplication of taxing machinery, and to reduce the costs of revenue collection.

6. Collection of public revenues as far as possible by direct taxation imposed with due regard to ability to pay and to the benefits received by the taxpayer.

7. Retention in public ownership of all natural resources and their utilization

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Ship your Poultry at once to catch the Christmas trade. We buy any quantity. Careful grading and fair prices. We are paying the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:

| LIVE | DRESSED |
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| Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 15-16c | Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 19-20c |
| Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 12c | Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 17-18c |
| Fowl, over 5 lbs. 15c | Fowl, over 5 lbs. 18c |
| Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs. 12c | Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs. 15c |
| Fowl, under 4 lbs. 9c | Fowl, under 4 lbs. 12c |
| Ducks, over 5 lbs. 10c | Ducks, over 5 lbs. 14c |
| Geese, over 10 lbs. 15-16c | Geese, over 10 lbs. 19-20c |
| Roosters 7c | Roosters 10c |

DRESSED POULTRY—Should be starved, dry plucked, undrawn and bled from the mouth. Crates forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Prices guaranteed until next issue.

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Competitive dealers will try to tell you that we cannot pay the prices quoted below. Our answer to that is: If you are at all doubtful, we are prepared to furnish you with bank guarantees, in addition to our own, to prove that we will pay every cent per pound as listed here. We require large quantities of poultry for the holiday season and are prepared to pay a little more than market prices to protect our trade and make sure we will get sufficient for their needs.

Until date next Guide issue we guarantee to pay you for all No. 1 dry-plucked Dressed Poultry, f.o.b. Winnipeg, the following prices:

| Per lb. | Per lb. |
|---|--|
| Young Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over 23-24c | Spring Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs. 16-17c |
| Young Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over 21-22c | Old Hens, 5 lbs. and over 21-22c |
| Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 22-23c | Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 19-20c |
| Spring Chickens, 4½ to 5 lbs. 21c | Old Hens, 3½ to 4 lbs. 16-17c |
| Spring Chickens, 4 to 4½ lbs. 19-20c | Fat Ducks and Geese 15-16c |

We shall accept live weight poultry and prepay crates until December 23. But you will do better dressing your poultry. You will then save for yourself all the heavy shrinkage and almost half the express charges you would have on an equal weight live weight shipment.

INSTRUCTIONS RE DRESSING—Starve 24 hours before killing, bleed through mouth, dry pluck, leave heads and feet on and do not draw. Chill long enough to allow animal heat to escape before packing—in clean barrels or boxes. Do not wait until last moment and then glut the market. Ship now. Licensed and Bonded. References: Any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House

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FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS

Satisfaction Guaranteed on all Shipments

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Eyes on the Turkey Market

Continued from Page 28

business. There is, of course, the occasional flock of a hundred or so and these loom large in our vision. But how about the scores of good intentions dissipated by the unruly elements last spring, and the stealthy wolf sneaking up along the creek. These have vanished—they are forgotten.

Reports indicate a few million pounds more poultry in storage this year than last year at the same time. But need that demoralize the market? Is not the relationship of this amount to the millions upon millions of pounds of turkey put on the market every season of vastly more importance? At any rate it is hardly sufficient to give any right-thinking man a firm conviction that No. 1 dressed turkeys for this Christmas will be about 20 cents per pound to the producer. Many turkey raisers have told the writer within the last two weeks that they were assured the price this year would not be above this figure, or, if so, only slightly. In this connection the following figures taken from the weekly market reports of the Dominion Department of Agriculture may be of interest:

Dressed Poultry Quotations (Turkeys Only)

| | Nov. 21 1922 | Nov. 20 1923 | Dec. 5 1922 |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Toronto | 25c to 40c | 24c to 35c | 32c to 40c |
| Montreal | 38c | 33c to 35c | 43c to 45c |
| Winnipeg | 27c to 31c | 18c | 34½c |
| New York | 35c to 55c | 26c to 50c | 30c to 63c |

The foregoing indicates no great difference in eastern markets between this year and last, and should give the farmer a little hope that he may yet find his turkey crop an asset instead of a liability. It is to be hoped the experience of one man in the country who recently bought turkeys from the farmers at 13 cents per pound live weight, shipped them to the city and lost money on the transaction, will not be the misfortune of many. Killing the goose which lays the golden egg—well—you know.

The Time Element

But the producer can do a great deal to avoid a repetition of the sad experience of many a year ago. He should remember that in the West production is much greater than consumption and the surplus must go elsewhere. It goes mostly to Eastern Canadian points or to the larger consuming centres of the Eastern States depending on circumstances. This involves the element of time and suggests the advisability of marketing sufficiently early to allow the poultry to reach the consumer before it is too late.

To illustrate the point the passage of the turkey "from the tree to the oven," may be retraced. Preparation for the oven requires that the bird be in the hands of the consumer at least a day or two before Christmas. The butcher must be given a reasonable length of time to make his deliveries. The wholesaler in the East requires time to unload his cars and make deliveries to the stores. The fastest freight between Winnipeg and Montreal requires about four days and a-half. The shipper in Winnipeg, or elsewhere in the West, requires time to load his cars. How then can the producer market his turkeys a week before Christmas and reasonably expect them to grace the festive board of an eastern home on Christmas day? Shipments received too late are dependent upon local markets or must be placed in storage and used as occasion requires.

Always True

It is important, too, that turkeys be of high quality if a high price is expected. Christmas comes only once a year. The ordinary housewife who buys a turkey for Christmas wants a good one or she will do without. Undergrade, unfinished, poorly-plucked birds must go to a cheaper trade, perhaps to the lower grade restaurants. They may be put in storage and used to supply the post season trade. The fact is that unfinished birds are not wanted for the Christmas market. It is quite possible, that the producer can keep them a short time longer, get them into condition and be the better financially for so doing.

Considerable loss is experienced

Dressed and Live Poultry Wanted

Special prices quoted below are for No. 1 Dressed Poultry only.

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|---|
| Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 10 to 12 lbs. 17-18c |
| Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 19c; 4 to 5 lbs. 15-16c |
| Fowl, 5 lbs. and over, 18-19c; 4 to 5 lbs. 15c |
| Four cents per lb. below above prices for Live Poultry. |
| Ducks, live, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 13c; Dressed, 16c |
| Ducks, 5 to 6 lbs. 12c; Dressed, 14c |
| Geese, live, 13 lbs. and over, 13c; Dressed, 16c |
| Geese, live, 10 to 12 lbs. 12c; Dressed, 14c |
| All quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. |

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| |
|--|
| Chickens, over 5 lbs., 13c; 4 to 5 lbs. 11c |
| Chickens, under 4 lbs. 10c |
| Hens, 5 lbs. and over, 14c; 4 to 5 lbs. 11c |
| Hens, under 4 lbs. 9c |
| Ducks, 12c |
| Geese, 12c |

Above prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, birds in good condition. If prices advance by the time you ship we will absolutely give you the benefit. Write us for crates if you require them. Dressed Poultry, except Ducks and Hens, we will pay 3c per lb. more. GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company Demonstration Farm STRATHMORE, ALTA.

THIRD ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK HOLSTEINS

25 Females 5 Bulls
Of excellent breeding and high production backing

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1923, at 1.30 p.m.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

G. H. HUTTON, Supt. Agriculture and Animal Industry, C.P.R., Calgary, Alta., OR

G. H. JONES, Manager, Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

tion under conditions which will protect the public interest.

8. Public ownership of public utilities and their operation for the benefit of the people.

9. Reform of the Senate based on the principle of elective membership.

10. Revision of the Naturalization Act to provide for the personal naturalization of married women.

11. Election of parliamentary representatives, wherever feasible, under the system of proportional representation. Where single-member constituencies are retained election to be by means of the preferential ballot.

12. Provision of adequate supplies of capital for the agricultural industry by the establishment of facilities for long-term loans.

13. Compulsory publication of the contributions received and expenditures made in the financing of election campaigns.

14. The setting forth by all newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control.

The council will endeavor to create an active public opinion in favor of these principles and will urge upon parliament, and upon any government for the time being the passage of legislation giving effect to them.

Dairy Short Course at M.A.C.

The sixth annual eleven weeks' course in dairying will open on January 2, 1924, at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. The students completing this course are more eagerly sought after each year and at good wages. Young men wishing to make the manufacture of dairy products their profession, or those desiring to improve their knowledge and skill along this line, will never regret having spent the time and money required in getting a dairy school training. Students with some experience in a creamery, cheese factory or other dairy plant are preferred, but men without such experience are eligible for entry.

Other popular short courses at the Agricultural College will be given in January and February. Courses are offered in Engineering, Home Economics, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horticulture,

Leadership and a general Farmers' Short Course, giving a day or more to Field Husbandry, Livestock, Economics, Dairy, Poultry and Horticulture.

These courses vary from one week to three months and are devised to meet the practical needs of the farmer. The cost of the courses amounts to little more than cost of board and room. Further information on any of the courses may be had by writing the Agricultural College.

Bank of Montreal Report

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal will be exceedingly gratifying to the shareholders and reassuring to the general public. Deposits show the substantial increase of \$30,484,609, being \$579,056,783 as against \$548,572,174 for the corresponding period last year. Liquid assets are 62.55 per cent. of the liabilities to the public and include cash represented by gold and silver coin and Dominion notes equal to 13.41 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

The profit and loss account, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, shows profits for the year of \$4,496,416, equal to 16.50 per cent. on capital and 8.15 on capital, rest and undivided profits. To the profits of the year there was added \$558,815, brought forward from the previous year, making a total amount of \$5,055,232 available for distribution, out of which \$3,815,000 was disbursed as dividends and bonus.

Wheat bookings out of Vancouver in December now total 7,500,000 bushels to Europe and Asia. This is equal to the total shipments of wheat for the season 1921-22.

Sent Your Renewal?

If your renewal subscription to The Guide is due or past due, please see that it is sent in by an early mail. Your label gives expiry date. For instance, "Dec. 23," means December, 1923.

through improper methods of killing, packing and shipping. Turkeys should be starved about 36 hours previous to killing except that during this time they may have milk or water until shortly before killing. They should be killed by bleeding in the mouth, braining, and they should be dry plucked. They must be handled carefully while warm to prevent "barking," which is not particularly noticeable when the bird is warm, but renders it unsightly after it cools. Trussing birds by tying the feet down firmly against the breast, and later tying the hocks down against the abdomen improves their appearance. Trussing or packing should not be done until the animal heat has had an opportunity to slowly leave the body. They should be tightly packed to prevent movement and barking during transit.

If the suggestions contained in this article are taken seriously to heart by our farmer poultrymen, their faith in the raising of poultry for market will be materially strengthened. My advice to you is keep cool, figure the thing out, but don't take too long, and do your part.—A. C. McCulloch.

More on Corn

"Corn growing in the Maple Creek district is not altogether an experiment any more," says G. H. Hoffman, Canada's corn king. "Corn can be grown and matured in our district in any year if the right varieties are selected and proper care taken. I have grown and matured corn now for ten years. Any of the soils that are of a light sandy nature will grow corn more successfully than heavier soils. Yellow Flint, Gehu and North Dakota White Flint, of which I have five acres each, matured nicely this year before frost came. North-Western Dent, which is the best fodder corn I know of, matured to the extent of 50 per cent. when the first frost came. I cut ten acres of this with a corn binder, stooked it up well, say 25 to 30 bundles in one stook. This will be fed to the stock out of the field, at which time all ears fit for seed will be picked. Minnedosa No. 13 Yellow Dent, no doubt, is a very good fodder corn, not quite as early as the North-Western Dent, but doubtless has a creditable place in our district. A fair percentage of it is being matured."

Susie—"Papa, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?"

Her Father—"The woman."

Distracted Mother—"Oh, dear, what shall I do with baby?"

Bright Little Sister—"Didn't we get a book of instructions with it?"

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

PUBLIC SALE OF PURE-BRED, REGISTERED, HIGH-CLASS

Red Polled Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

ON DECEMBER 12, 1923

Catalog giving full particulars as to breeding, pedigrees, terms, mailed upon request. Do not miss this opportunity.

LOYAL CANADIAN STOCK FARM ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS, BY ESCANA Champion and Brownale Monarch; 40 Oxford-Down ewes, 25 bucks; 30 Yorkshires, both sex, breeding age. All first-class stuff at moderate prices. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone Carman exchange. 44tf

CHESTER-WHITE HOGS; WOLFHOUND pups; Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks. Priced to sell. If it's quality you want, write R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 48-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—BULL AND calf bull. Pure Yorkshire pigs, both sex, June litters, \$15. Ephrem Davin, Box 6, Peterson, Sask. 49-2

FOLLED HEREFORD BULL; AYRSHIRES, four bulls, ten months; Percherons, stallions, mares, colts; Shetlands, stallions, mares, geldings. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 49-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FIT FOR SERVICE, \$25; bred gilts, \$30. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, 35-pound sire, University strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 49-2

HORSES AND PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES—FEW FINE COLTS, guaranteed sound and right, ready to use in spring. They are a gift worth giving, \$50, delivered free. R. B. Ramage, Greenwood, Man. 45-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Young stallions for sale. 46-5

CATTLE—Various

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

Red Polls

RED POLLED CATTLE, THE FARMER'S COW If interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed, write for a copy of the second edition of "FACTS AND FIGURES," to P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED YOUNG BULLS, E. L. Butchart, Kenton, Man. 49-3

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

Aberdeen-Angus

Special Offers on Glencarnock Aberdeen-Angus

Since 1889, or for thirty-five years, Aberdeen-Angus breeding has been a practical business with us, and our herd is now recognized as the Premier Herd of America. We are again offering a few selected 1923 bull calves; also older bulls, and we are making a special offer of foundation females of best breeding and individuality. Write for full description and copy of pedigree. Our prices are within your reach. If you are short of cash, we have a special plan to take care of you. Illustrated literature on our Aberdeen-Angus cattle is free for the asking.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS Jas. D. McGregor, Prop., BRANDON, MAN.

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORT- horns, ideal for beef and milk. Young stock shipped by express. Prices low. Testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 45-5

SELLING—EIGHT PURE-BRED FEMALE Shorthorns, five cows, one yearling, two calves. N. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 45-5

Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FEMALES, ONE cow, five years; four heifers, rising two; one rising one; quiet bull, four years. Dam made record of performances, 20,000, Saskatchewan conditions. All above from high testing ancestors. E. B. Telford, Mortlach, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN COWS, ALL AGES, guaranteed in calf. Bull calves, two weeks to three and a half months, from \$25 to \$35. Also herd sire, four years. E. C. Pagan, Russell, Man. 47-3

Herefords

FOR SALE—POLLED HEREFORDS, REGIS- tered, five-year-old bull, two six-year-old cows, yearling bull; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 49-3

SWINE—Various

LARGE ENGLISH BLACK BOARS—THE KIND that produce bacon type. E. C. Harte, Brandon, Man. 49-3

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BACON TYPE, spring pigs, both sexes for sale. Mrs. Rhodes, Kellher, Sask. 47-5

POLAND-CHINA, MAY BOARS, WEIGH OVER 180, \$20 each. Joe Pazareno, Makinak, Man. 49-3

Hampshires

REGISTERED BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE April pigs, \$25; unrelated pairs, \$45; three, \$65; May pigs, \$20; unrelated pairs, \$35; three, \$50; 18-month sows, \$35; older sows, \$40; 18-month boars, \$40. Papers free. Henry S. Flock, Cardston, Alberta. 45-6

POPULAR TYPE, PRIZE-WINNING HAMP- shires, herd sire get of state fair champion; large herd; prices reasonable. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

SELLING—CHOICE HAMPSHIRE BOARS, four months old, \$12. Leigh Hatch, Perdue, Sask.

Yorkshires

BE SUCCESSFUL—GROW THE PIG THE market wants. "Registered Yorkshires," the most prolific, most profitable of all. Head your herd with my boars, eight months December. Book orders for bred gilts, sows and weanings. Write. Prices can suit. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 46-6

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL AND June farrow, bacon type, good breeding, papers furnished. Exceptionally good boar, two years, eight months, sure breeder. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—CHOICE BACON TYPE YORK- shire sows, April and May litter, \$25, or bred to recently imported boar of select bacon type, \$30. Papers included. Also pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Robert Stevenson, Yorkton, Sask. 49-4

PROLIFIC YORKSHIRES—FROM LITTERS of 13 and 14 pigs. Sire, Norton Bob, \$7672. April farrow, \$30, including pedigree. Booking orders, January delivery, gilts and sows, pure-bred or high-grade. Wolf, Macoun, Sask. 49-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, strictly high-class bacon type stock. Spring boars, \$30; bred sows, \$35. E. E. Baynton, Maple Creek, Sask. 49-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—ONE 18-MONTH boar, \$40; one seven-month boar, \$30; young sows (August litter) \$12. Papers included. S. Rose, Eston, Sask. 47-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOAR AND SOWS, spring litters. Price, \$35. Also University-bred boar, 18 months, \$60. A. N. Robb, Archydale, Sask. 47-5

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL FARROW, Manitoba Agricultural College breeding, \$22 to \$25, papers included. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 48-5

YORKSHIRE BOAR, TWO AND A HALF years, prize winner and sire of prize winners. Boars ready for service; bred sows. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 48-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—OVER THREE months old, from matured stock, sows, \$15; boars, \$14; papers, \$1.00 extra. R. S. Baird, Siltou, Sask. 49-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL farrow, \$30, papers free. C. Murfin, Gainsboro, Sask. 49-3

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, age, 18 months, weight, 370, from the famous Vauxhall herd, bacon type. Price, \$38. C. W. McLaren, Hatton, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BACON type boars, April and May farrowing, 175 to 200 pounds. Price \$25 and \$30, f.o.b. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 48-5

PURE-BRED SELECT BACON TYPE BERK- shire boars, 75 to 150 pounds, \$20 to \$30. For information, write Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 49-6

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, bacon type boars and sows, April, May and October litters. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 49-5

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—PAIRS NOT related, eight weeks, \$16, registered. A. snap. Speak quickly. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man.

REGISTERED BACON TYPE, BERKSHIRES, April farrow, \$20 each; papers, \$1.00. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 49-3

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL farrow, \$30, papers included. W. L. McCordick, Rutland, Sask. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, both sexes, April farrow, \$20 each, papers included. Charles Howarth, Bittern Lake, Alta. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, FAR- rowed March 10th. Russell M. Sharp, Edman, Man. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, Canico, 9-20. Price, \$30. C. J. Alm, Cabri, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys, the real money makers, greatly improved types, plenty of good new blood. Canada's largest prize herd. Also Oxford rams. Write for 1923 catalogue list of stock and full particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaakwin, Alta. 45-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ALL ages. Offering several winners at Provincial Exhibition. Prices reasonable. W. C. Pilling, Kenney, Man. 47-5

SENSATION-DEFENDER DUROC BOARS— Sire and dam imported. The quick maturing, all profit strain. To clear \$25 each. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask.

The First Ad. Brings RESULTS



In the last few issues we have been telling of the advertisers who have used the Farmers' Market Place in the past and who come back year after year when they have anything for sale.

Here's a case of a man who never used this service before, getting results with the very first ad. Read what Don. H. Bark, of the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers, Brooks, Alta., says:

"I wish to say we are receiving a very large number of enquiries from our ad. in your paper."

You'll find his ad. in "The Registered Seed Grain" column.

While it is good to hear of results obtained by old advertisers it is also gratifying to hear of cases like this where the first ad. brings business. Farmers and breeders who have surplus stock or products for sale should profit by Mr. Bark's experience and try out this market, it is sure to bring big returns at small cost. December is a good time to sell livestock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, cockerels, pullets, turkeys, ducks, geese, collie dogs, wolf hounds, gas engines, fanning mills, tractors, wild and cultivated lands, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

P.S.—Early-Bought Breeding Stock Winter's Best.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS AND boars, fit for service; also one yearling boar. Priced to sell. E. F. Wheeler, Namaka, Alta. 48-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, ANY AGE, UN- related pairs. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 48-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, APRIL farrow, \$25 each. Can arrange to have them bred. Geo. Bellig, Venn, Sask. 48-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, from select mature parents. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 48-5

YORKSHIRES—ON APPROVAL, SEPTEMBER and October farrow. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask. 47-4

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, MARCH and July farrow, best of type and breeding. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 42-8

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, six months, sows, \$25, f.o.b. Boisvevain. Harold Ready, Desford, Man. 49-3

SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, \$30 each, eight weeks old; pigs, \$10 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 45-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FARROWED 10th April, boars and sows, \$20 each, papers free. Thos. W. Raeburn, Briercrest, Sask. 49-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER sex, bacon type, April litter, \$25 each. D. A. Smith, Froude, Sask. 49-3

YORKSHIRES—SPRING BOARS, BACON TYPE, \$35. Write me for red spring sows, January delivery. Phillip Leech, Baring, Sask. 49-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FIT FOR SERVICE, \$25. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 47-6

Tamworths

SELLING—TEN REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, \$25 to \$35. George Bros., Sunnyvale Fa m, Bon Accord, Alta. 49-4

REGISTERED TAMWORTH SWINE—JAS. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 49-4

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—SOWS, 15 months, \$25; boars four months, long type, \$15. A. Lewis, Vanscoy, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, DIRECT FROM the famous Bailey herd, improved bacon type. Bond Whitmore, Poplar Point, Man. 49-2

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR FOR SALE—IM- proved type, one and a half years old, dirt cheap at \$30. Sam Howell, Findlater, Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROC BOARS, \$20 each, with papers. J. H. Hicks, Ladleche, Sask. 49-3

SHEEP—Various



PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP For \$2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future. Write for particulars.—CALGARY RANCHERS, LIMITED, CALGARY, ALTA., Per O. H. Patrick.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN shearing rams and lambs, breeding ewes. Sire, Adderbury, imported. Phone or write M's T. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

SELLING—100 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES and lambs, \$800, at Wadena. Box 42, South Hill, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SHROPSHIRE—SHEARLING RAM, \$28. Early good big ram lamb, \$24 each. Phillip Leech, Baring, Sask. 49-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams, all ages. Write W. S. Benson, Box 719, Saskatoon, Sask.

IMPROVE YOUR SHEEP FLOCK BY BUYING some of Unger's Oxfords, both sex. H. Unger, Carman, Man. 46-5

SELLING—11 REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN rams, papers furnished. B. Govaerts, Sullivan Lake, Alta. 47-4

SELLING—50 YOUNG OXFORD GRADE EWES, \$10 each. George Fairlie, Pipestone, Man. 48-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

Silver Black Foxes Have you investi-
gated the profits
to be made in breeding these animals? Informa-
tion furnished prospective ranchers. Am one of
the pioneers in this industry, am in position
to advise you regarding procuring of your founda-
tion foxes. Companies and individuals supplied
from ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe
delivery guaranteed. References Any Bank on
Prince Edward Island.—A. E. MACLEAN, Water
St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie
dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are
good heeler. Males, \$10; females, \$5.00, regis-
tered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian
wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, fox terriers,
catcher and killers. Numerous unsolicited testi-
monials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 45-5

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, DOGS, Guinea pigs, rabbits supplies. Puppies wanted.
Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 49-5

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, GREY AND STAG cross, guaranteed catchers and killers pure-bred
collies, guaranteed heeler, beauties. Ralph
Northrop, Glenavon, Sask. 49-5

RAW FURS—SHIP ALL YOUR RAW FURS to me. Receive full value for same. Once a
shipper always a shipper. W. C. Davis, Springdale,
Sask. 48-2

COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GENUINE HEELERS, \$5.00. Female collie, three years, heeler, \$15.
Wolfhounds. Write, Box 249, Viscount, Sask. 48-2

WOLFHOUNDS, 20 MONTHS, READY TO train, from No. 1 catcher. C. Tizzard, Ribstone,
Alta. 48-2

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD-FISH, Persian kittens, dogs, supplies. We buy puppies.
Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 42tf

REGISTERED ENGLISH GREYHOUNDS, coyote hounds. Speed to burn. Harry Cook,
10738-112 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BIG WOLFHOUNDS, Ralph Fitchett, Rama, Sask.

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, \$15 PAIR; also pair trained dogs. C. Winger, Delisle, Sask.

THOROUGHbred PERSIAN KITTENS FOR sale. Mrs. Stewart Dodd, Vernon, B.C. 48-3

Poultry Supplies

McKAY'S LIME GRANULES—ACT AS AN egg-shell maker and grit. Costs less than oyster
shell, but better. Get it from your dealer or write
214 Avenue Building, Winnipeg. 46-5

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trios,
\$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00;
pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, toms, \$8.00;
hens, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00;
unrelated pairs. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 46-4

SELLING—GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BAR- red rocks, cockerels, \$2.50; Rose Comb White
Wyandottes, cockerels, \$3.00, bred from pedigreed
males, 300-egg strain, excellent winter layers.
Pekin duck, \$3.00 pair. A. Wassill, Box 651,
Melville, Sask. 49-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 43- pound stock, gobblers, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; Rhode
Island Red cockerels, Rose and Single Comb,
\$2.00. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 47-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, University strain, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Pure-
bred Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00.
Sam Heggen, Estevan, Sask.

BIG, HUSKY WYANDOTTES, BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00; Mammoth Bronze
hens and gobblers, \$3.00 each. S. H. Jones, Blaine
Lake, Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, \$3.25; Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.25 to Dec-
ember 1st. Herbert Parker, Green Laun, Alta.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONAS, COCK- erels, \$2.00 each; four for \$7.00, Shepherd strain.
J. Byer, Kindersley, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—BARRED AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$1.00 each. Russell Adams, Roland, Man.

PEARL GUINEAS, \$2.50 PAIR; UNRELATED trios, \$3.50. Jack Corbett, Grimshaw, Alta.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, all this year's birds, toms weigh from 17
to 19 pounds, the parent bird's weight, 41 pounds,
at 17 months old; pullets weigh 11 pounds and over;
toms, \$10; pullets, \$7.00. Mrs. B. F. Marshall,
3022 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG toms, 18 to 21 pounds, \$10; pullets, 15 pounds,
\$7.00; old tom, 30 pounds, \$11; old hen, 18 pounds,
\$7.50. Weights guaranteed. Mrs. Jas. Witherspoon,
Loreburn, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—ONE two-year tom, beauty, \$7.00; May hatch toms,
\$5.00; turkey hens, extra good layers \$4.50. R. A.
Brown, Daysland, Alta.

[Continued on next page]

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—THESE birds are sired by the grandson of Missouri King, the famous \$500 show bird, weight 57 pounds. Hens are from stock that won first prize at Madison Square Gardens, New York, weight 23 pounds. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; pullets, \$6.00. Mrs. Maitland White, Herschel, Sask. 49-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS—FROM CHOICE selected hens, headed by Mammoth prize-winning tom, from imported stock. Toms, from 22 to 24 pounds, \$8.00 to \$10; hens, \$6.00. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 49-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 to 20 pounds, at five months, off 42-pound stock, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00. Jas. Shields, Somerset, Man. 49-5

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from 40-pound prize-winning stock. Young toms, 20 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 12 to 14 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. H. Elliott, Klabey, Sask. 49-4

REAL MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TURKEYS, 17 to 23 pounds, from high-grade stock, well marked, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. A. Thomas, Herschel, Sask. 49-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLER, winner Madison Square last January, toms, \$10, \$15, \$20; hens, \$8.00 and \$10 each. Mrs. Metcalfe, Northminster, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS, May hatch of 35-pound year-old toms, prize-winning stock, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Elmo Scott, Cupar, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50; Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50 each; choice birds. Mrs. M. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 49-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18 TO 21½ pounds, \$8.00; 16 to 18 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 11 to 14 pounds, \$4.00, from 37-pound tom, 18-pound hens. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 49-5

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.00, from prize-winning stock. Sired by 10½-pound drake. Mrs. E. Hill, Tugaskie, Sask. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—AMERICAN bred, May hatch, toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 12 to 14, \$5.00; pure-bred Toulouse ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$4.00. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man. 47-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, LARGE, MAY hatched. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Fine stock, new blood. Mrs. Oscar Brasten, Shackleton, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from 40-pound tom and 16-pound hens, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. John Smith, Macgregor, Man. 48-2

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$3.00; HENS, \$2.50; Rouen ducks and drakes, \$1.50 each; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50. N. A. Morley, Francis, Sask. 48-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY HATCH, toms, 18-20 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 10-12 pounds, \$4.50; pure-bred Toulouse geese, either sex, \$5.00. Mrs. L. Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from prize-winning stock, sired by tom, 40 pounds at 18 months, young toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. R. Simpson, Opal, Alta. 48-2

PURE-BRED PEKINS, MARTIN'S HEAVY weights, guaranteed, drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.50; pure bronze gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00, large, healthy birds. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 48-5

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$4.00; gobblers, \$6.00; large Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00 each. William Conrad, Estevan, Sask. 48-5

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 TO 18 POUNDS, May hatched, \$8.00, until December 18. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 46-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, from 40-pound stock, \$5.00. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42 pound tom, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Olive Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 46-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00, May hatch. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta. 47-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—MAY hatch, large birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 47-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, May hatched, \$5.00; 18-months-old tom, \$12. H. Lansdell, Lang, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, heavy stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Luella Bowen, Craik, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, \$3.00; toms, \$5.00. Mrs. Walter Dunn, Glenella, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; year-old tom, \$7.00, if ordered by December 15. Lee McConnell, Craik, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. W. H. Baldwin, Rowley, Alta. 47-4

SELLING—FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. A. C. Laatsch, Southey, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18-20 POUNDS, \$4.50; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 48-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 45-POUND strain, May hatch, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Jas. MacRitchie, Zealandia, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. R. L. Lough, Coal-dale, Alta. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man. 48-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, LARGE healthy birds, \$5.50 each, until December 15. Thos. Mooney, Glroux, Man. 48-2

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, GOB-blers, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Water Gates, Estevan, Sask. 48-3

PAIR MATED TOULOUSE GESE, \$8.00; young geese, \$3.50 each. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask. 48-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, 20-25 pounds, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. Davis, Pilot Mound, Man. 48-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$4.00; gobblers, \$6.00, fine, vigorous birds. W. F. Campbell, Aylesbury, Sask. 48-5

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; HENS, \$6.00; see advertisement in Guide, November 21. Mrs. K. McDonald, Glenside, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys, off 40-pound stock, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. J. Blackwell, Carman, Man. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE gobblers, from 40-pound tom, May hatched. Price \$5.00. E. Ander, Meadows, Man. 48-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. Mrs. A. G. Hanson, Clavet, Sask. 48-6

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. W. J. Blair, Provost, Alta. 48-6

PURE-BRED HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; PURE-White Wyandottes, May hatched pullets, \$1.75; hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Wm. Baynton, Vera, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$6.00. Mrs. W. Miller, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 49-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Dalley, McTavish, Man. 49-3

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, large, healthy birds, \$5.00. Mrs. E. C. Harte, Brandon, Man. 49-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, YEAR-OLD toms, \$5.00; spring birds, \$4.00 and \$3.00 until December 18th. Gordon Taylor, Rosburn, Man. 49-3

70 BRONZE TOMS AT \$5.00 EACH; BIG, HUSKY, farm-raised, healthy fellows. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED EMBDEN GESE, \$5.00; GAN-ders, \$6.00. Robert R. McLean, Macleod, Alta. 49-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TUR-keys, hens, \$3.00; gobblers, \$5.00. Frank Wunder, Sheho, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00, from 40-pound gobbler. Mrs. Dufton, Box 95, Wapella, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—EIGHT OF MY LARGEST PURE Bronze turkey toms, extra choice birds, \$5.00 each. Alf Potter, Deloraine, Man. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, guaranteed stock, gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. E. Potratz, Zealandia, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, gobblers, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Nick Krucsko, Flaport, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, Ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. McLees, Manitou, Man. 49-5

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, \$4.00. Jack Jamieson, Cabri, Sask. 49-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS, \$5.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 49-3

LARGE BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; YEAR-OLD tom, \$8.00. Mrs. C. H. Smith, Lafecche, Sask. 49-2

LARGE, HEALTHY, HARDY BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Hampton, Cymric, Sask. 49-2

PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.25; DUCKS, \$1.00. JOHN Wookey, Guernsey, Sask. 48-3

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Calverley, Glenboro, Man. 48-2

PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; UNRELATED pairs, \$9.00. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 48-3

FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. Mrs. Jas. Nickel, Silvertown, Man. 48-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 40-POUND toms, \$4.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 46-4

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00. John O'Bryan, Balcarres, Sask. 48-2

BRONZE GOBBERS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. MRS. J. C. Stein, Simpson, Sask. 48-3

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER SEX, \$4.00. Mrs. L. Crockett, Penzance, Sask. 48-3

Rhode Islands

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from Agricultural College stock, \$1.50 up to December 20. Wm. J. Chambers, Minto, Man. 48-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-els, four years special panned, dark red to skin, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. E. Swelgard, Eyebrow, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Single or Rose Comb, good color, young stock, \$2.00 each. John Knott, Box 87, Bredenbury, Sask. 48-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, from prize-winning stock, winter layers \$2.00; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 49-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 49-3

SELLING—ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. J. S. Campbell, Parkburg, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS and pullets, \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Mrs. James Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00; two for \$3.50. J. Affeldt, Kerrobert, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, clearing at \$1.75, crated. Jess Mortensen, Bashaw, Alberta. 47-3

GOOD ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKERELS, \$1.75. Bert Clay, Griffin, Sask. 47-3

Leghorns

FEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from hens with R.O.P. certificates, \$5.00; unpedigreed, \$3.00; hens, \$1.00. Miss Eileen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 49-6

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, laying strain, early hatch, \$1.50 each. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 49-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns, cockerels, \$1.50 each; in lots of five or over, \$1.00 each. Mrs. John Yelloweas, Tessier, Sask. 49-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, COCK-erels, \$3.00 up, winter layers and prize winners. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 46-4

TOM BARRON 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEG-horn and Wyandotte cockerels, half price only. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 48-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB, BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Thos. Compton, Darlingford, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, May hatch, Kulp-Linden strain, \$1.50; three for \$4.00. Charles Rushby, Wawota, Sask. 48-2

Plymouth Rocks

H. HIGGINBOTHAM'S ANNOUNCEMENT— Sale of finest bred-to-lay Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Similar breeding to birds in contest pens. Selected cockerels, bred from hens with trap-nest records from 200 to 250 eggs, \$15 each; other choice cockerels of my Lady Ada and Lady Ella strains, finest laying blood lines, \$7.50 and \$10. All big, well developed males. Mature pullets, same breeding, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Also yearling cocks and hens at same prices. Each season I receive twice as many orders as I can fill. Order now. Get first choice. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 48-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, banded and graded by government expert. Our 24th year breeding Rocks will sell at half-price until January, \$2.50 and \$5.00. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 48-5

SELLING AT \$2.00 EACH; \$21 DOZEN, GOV-ernment inspected, pure-bred pullets or yearling hens, few cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs direct from Gullid's selected laying strain, proven layers. H. E. Duncan, Veregina, Sask. 49-2

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK—COCK-erels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each, till January; great laying strain. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 47-3

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Big winners in provincial egg contest. Stock for sale. Write for list and prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 47-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, FINE, LARGE, husky, from eggs direct from Gullid's selected pens, laying strain, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 46-5

BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good winter layers, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each; hens, \$2.00. Also mated pens. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 48-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Arthur Enzenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 48-5

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, cockerels \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicoll Bros., Sintaluta, Sask. 48-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Blair, Ochre River, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT APPROVED BAR-red Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$5.00 each. J. Hopwood, Lyleton, Man. 48-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. E. Bjarnason, Froude, Sask. 49-5

Wyandottes

BRED FOR WINTER LAYING—CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels at \$3.00 each. Mothers hatched June 2, 1922, and in January flock averaged 3.4 eggs per week, February 4.75. Only best layers bred from. Gullid male. M. Beaton, Wheaton, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from first prize laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Robert Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 49-3

PURE-BRED WYANDOTTES, UTILITY STOCK cockerels, six months old, \$2.50. C. E. Donnelly, Osage, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, egg-laying strain, \$1.50 each. Aylward, Rosetown, Sask. 48-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Henry J. Veal, Marchwell, Sask. 48-5

Minorcas

SPECIAL FALL PRICES ON PURE-BRED Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, spring. C. Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 48-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, from exhibition stock, \$5.00 up. Borden Nesbit, Bludworth, Sask. 48-4

LARGE, PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. John M. Fisher, Dilke, Sask. 48-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$3.00; hens, half price. They are fine birds. Peter Donnelly, Herbert, Sask. 49-6

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. F. C. Jobson, Bludworth, Sask. 49-6

SELLING—BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Axel Franson, Lubuc, Sask. 49-6

PURE-BRED R. C. BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, \$2.50 each. Melvin Batters, Eatonla, Sask. 49-2

Orpingtons

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.00 each, from excellent winter layers. Frank Moore, Roland, Man. 49-2

LARGE, PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, \$3.00; yearling hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 49-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, 75 cents. Mrs. W. T. Williams, Elkhorn, Man. 49-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.00 EACH. J. Adams, Placworth, Sask. 49-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Unfair Quoting

The Hodgeville Hooter, weekly sheet, stirs up my blood to fighting heat, it is so blamed unfair; it tries to sway adult and youth by telling only half the truth—to lie it doesn't dare! If it would lie in barefaced way, declare that white is black or grey, that west is north or east, then I'd be half inclined to say: "That editor is full of hay, but he has grit, at least!" But he has not the pep nor cheek to shout right out from week to week that up is always down, so smoothly, sneakily he tries to tell half truths in place of lies, he makes me cuss and frown! My neighbor, Spriggs, he made a speech last Monday evening down at Beach, and said some worthy things, he advocated clear and plain some thoughts he carried on his brain and did not talk in rings. The Hodgeville Hooter, now you see, is Spriggs's crafty enemy, it hopes to get his goat; the editor heard that address, and when his sheet came from the press I read the stuff he wrote! He quoted patches, word for word, from that address, the crafty bird, he quoted them exact, so I can scarcely rise and say, "He lies his very breath away!"—that would not be a fact; yet when I'd read his oily spiel, I said: "Spriggs got a dirty deal! He quoted only part! By quoting patch-work here and there he'd changed the very thought, I swear, and meant to from the start! He's sowed some poison, drat his hide, and yet I cannot say he lied, duce take it anyway! The Hodgeville Hooter and its plan is loathsome to an honest man—that's all I have to say!"

FARM LANDS

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY—WITH free use of the land for one year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's amazing new offer. Farms on the fertile prairies of park lands of Western Canada can now be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment till end of second year; balance payable in 34 years with interest at six per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 49-5

PROFITABLE FARMING—FERTILE SOIL, ample moisture, favorable crop growing climate, convenient markets, low-priced land are conditions that make profitable farming possible. These conditions are found in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, in sunny Southern Alberta, Canada, where the bringing of 105,000 acres of rich land under irrigation in a well settled district is providing opportunities for double the number of people now there to own paying farms. Water now available; low prices and favorable terms make starting easy. Investigate this first. Write for descriptive booklet to The Irrigation Council of Alberta, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. 49-5

IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 49-5

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 49-5

SELLING—480-ACRE BLOCK, NORTH OF Eyebrow, all broken, no weeds, good barn, five-room house, granaries, hen house, garage, two good wells, \$40 acre includes stock and equipment, \$37 acre land only; half cash, balance arranged; feed and seed included in these prices. Geo. Foulston, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-4

WHEN GOING TO BRITISH COLUMBIA looking for new home, take Canadian National Railway, get off at Cheam View, few miles east of Chilliwack. I am farming there and can show you the best land that lies out of doors at reasonable prices. A. Dahl, Cheam View, B.C. 49-5

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10. B. Foaming Lake, Sask. C. Fogelberg. 49-3

Letellier, Man. 49-2

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Dec. 1st, 1925—Taxes and Half the Interest.

Dec. 1st, 1926—Taxes and All the Interest.

Dec. 1st, 1927—\$1.00 per acre; Interest and Taxes.

and the balance divided into ten equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The first of such instalments becomes due December 1, 1928. It is understood that the purchaser will start improvements on acquiring the land. Prices and terms are subject to change without notice, and land is subject to prior sale.

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For further information please write to:—

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Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

| WINNIPEG FUTURES | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|----------|--|
| Nov. 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | Dec. 1 | Week Ago | Year Ago | |
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 96 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 115 | | |
| Dec. 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 104 | | |
| May 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 107 | | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 39 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 45 | | |
| Dec. 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 42 | | |
| May 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 45 | | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | | |
| Dec. 52 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 53 | 52 | | |
| May 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 57 | | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 217 | 213 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 215 | 198 | | |
| Dec. 202 | 101 | 179 | 196 | 196 | 199 | 201 | 194 | | |
| May 208 | 207 | 204 | 203 | 203 | 206 | 208 | 196 | | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nov. 65 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 81 | | |
| Dec. 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 78 | | |
| May 68 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 81 | | |

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed November 30, as follows: December 8s. 10½d; March 8s 7½d, per 100 pounds. Exchange: Canadian funds quoted at \$4.40½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December \$1.17½; March \$1.13½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.07½; No. 3 northern, \$1.00½ to \$1.03½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.04½ to \$1.09½; No. 1 hard, \$1.02½ to \$1.08½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.02½ to \$1.05½; No. 1 hard, \$1.01½ to \$1.03½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 92½c to \$1.01½; No. 1 durum, 90½c to 97½c; No. 2 amber, 90½c to 99½c; No. 2 durum, 89½c to 96½c; No. 3 amber, 88½c to 97½c; No. 3 durum, 86½c to 94½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 3 yellow, 68c; No. 2 mixed, 66c to 67c; No. 3 mixed, 64c to 65c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40c to 41c; No. 3 white, 39½c to 40c; No. 4 white, 38c to 39c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 62c; medium to good, 54c to 57c; lower grades, 48c to 53c. Rye—No. 2, 63½c to 64½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.41½ to \$2.44½.

WHEAT PRICES

Nov. 26 to Dec. 1 inclusive.

| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Nov. 26 | 96 | 93 | 88 | 81 | 75 | 72 |
| 27 | 97 | 94 | 88 | 80 | 73 | 70 |
| 28 | 96 | 93 | 88 | 79 | 72 | 69 |
| 29 | 94 | 91 | 86 | 77 | 70 | 68 |
| 30 | 93 | 90 | 84 | 76 | 69 | 67 |
| Dec. 1 | 94 | 91 | 85 | 78 | 70 | 68 |
| Week Ago | 97 | 93 | 88 | 81 | 75 | 72 |
| Year Ago | 109 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 94 | 86 |

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 234 cattle, 11 calves, 713 hogs and 269 sheep. Market was slow, with bulk of cattle of common to medium quality. Steers, fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Heifers, good, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Cows, common to medium, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stockers and feeders, fair to good, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Stocker heifers, fair to good, \$2.20 to \$2.60.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending November 30, 1923: Receipts this week: Cattle, 7,569; hogs, 6,281; sheep, 984. Last week: Cattle, 6,159; hogs, 5,856; sheep, 492.

The run of cattle during the past week has again been light and prices have strengthened another quarter on the good kinds, while the plainer kinds are selling under a better demand with practically no change in quotations. There is just now a particularly good demand for prime butcher steers, prime cows and prime heifers for the eastern Christmas trade, also a good demand for choice dehorned feeder steers. Best butcher steers are bringing from 5c to 5½c, with the medium kinds from 4c to 4½c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 3½c to 4½c, with the commoner kinds from 2½c to 3½c. Best butcher heifers are bringing from 4½c to 4½c, with the fair kinds from 3½c to 3½c. Best cows are bringing from 3½c to 3½c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

November 26 to December 1, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT | OATS | BARLEY | FLAX | RYE |
|----------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Feed | 2 CW 3 CW Ex Fd | 1 Fd 2 Fd 3 CW 4 CW | Rej. Fd | 1 NW 2 CW 3 CW 2 CW |
| Nov. 26 | 70 | 39 36 | 36 34 33 | 55 51 49 | 49 217 213 139 65 |
| 27 | 69 | 39 36 | 36 34 33 | 55 51 49 | 49 213 209 189 66 |
| 28 | 69 | 38 35 | 35 33 32 | 55 51 49 | 48 210 206 186 66 |
| 29 | 66 | 37 34 | 34 32 31 | 55 50 48 | 48 210 206 172 64 |
| 30 | 66 | 37 34 | 34 32 31 | 55 50 48 | 48 202 198 172 63 |
| Dec. 1 | 67 | 37 35 | 35 33 31 | 56 51 49 | 49 207 203 175 64 |
| Week Ago | 70 | 39 36 | 36 34 33 | 55 50 49 | 48 215 211 191 66 |
| Year Ago | 77 | 46 41 | 41 37 34 | 54 49 44 | 44 201 194 154 78 |

GRAIN PRICES

are low and the grain growers' expenses are no less so that it becomes imperative that every grain grower should endeavor to dispose of his grain in such a way that he will get every fraction of a cent there is in it.

We can dispose of your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in an intelligent and satisfactory way. We handle strictly on commission, advance money on shipping bills, look carefully after grading, obtain best prices and furnish prompt settlements.

If you have grain to sell it will pay you to write to us at once for price prospects, shipping bills and full information as to how you can get the most out of your grain. We also handle investment and hedging orders in grain futures.

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DOZEN



PORTS
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DOZEN



SHERRY
\$7.50
DOZEN



LIQUEUR
\$7.00
DOZEN



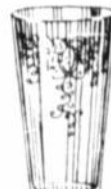
SHERBETS
\$10.00
DOZEN



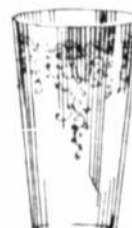
CHAMPAGNES
\$12.00
DOZEN



BEER
\$6.00
DOZEN

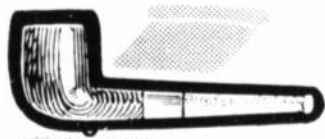


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